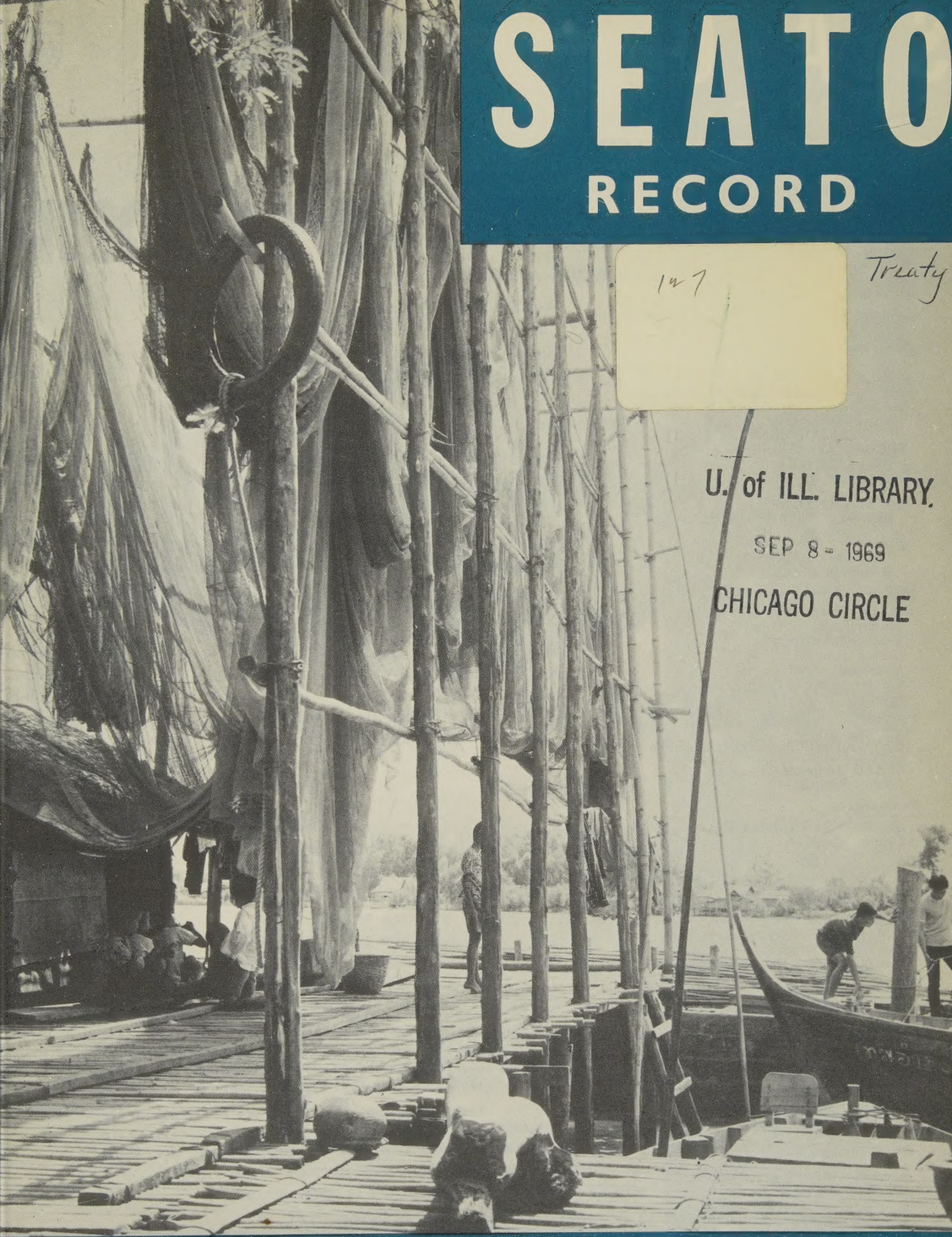
SEATO RECORD



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- NOT ALL PARASITES ARE PESTS
- PUTTING ROOFS OVER PEOPLE'S HEADS
- ...ALONG THE KLONGS

SEATO RECORD

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SEATO RECORD features significant events in South-East Asia, as well as activities of the Organization and its member nations. It reports statements which reflect attitudes or policies related to SEATO's role as a defensive organization.

SEATO PROJECTS:

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

●

SEATO REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE

●

SEATO VEHICLE REBUILD WORKSHOP

●

SEATO SKILLED LABOUR PROJECTS:

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Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok.
Vocational Training Centres located in 19 provincial cities.

Pakistan —

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca.
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi.

Philippines —

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●

SEATO MEDICAL PROJECTS:

Thailand —

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok.
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok.

Pakistan —

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca.

●

SEATO CULTURAL PROGRAMME

Under-Graduate Scholarships, Post Graduate Scholarships, Fellowships, Professorships.

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COVER PICTURE:

Typical in many of the coastal and river villages of Thailand is this scene of fishing nets drying in the sun. It is symbolic of the importance which Thais attach to fish as a staple food, in fact second only to rice according to the author of our article about fisheries research on page 30.

Indeed, language-wise the two are inseparable as the word 'khao-pla' frequently used by rural people when referring to food in general means when literally translated rice (khao) fish (pla).

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NIXON'S

'We cannot expect to make everyone our friend, but we can try to make no one our enemy'

SPEECH

WITHIN moments of being sworn in as America's 37th President on January 20, Richard M. Nixon called on the Communist world to join the United States in "peaceful competition—not in conquering territory or extending dominion but in enriching the life of man."

In his first speech as President, Mr. Nixon called for a new adventure in world diplomacy, with mindful co-operating to reduce the burden of arms, to strengthen the structure of peace, to lift up the poor and the hungry.

"We seek an open world—open to ideas, open to the exchange of goods and people, a world in which no people, great or small, will live in angry isolation.

"We cannot expect to make everyone our friend, but we can try to make no one our enemy. Those who would be our adversaries, let us invite to a peaceful competition—not in conquering territory or extending dominion but in enriching the life of man."

Mr. Nixon said he had taken an oath of office "in the presence of God and my countrymen" to defend the American Constitution. "To that oath, I add this sacred commitment: I shall consecrate my office, my energies and all the wisdom I can summon, to the cause of peace among nations."

The Republican leader repeated a statement he made after winning his party's nomination for the Presidency last August that "after a period of confrontation, we are entering an era of negotiation."

QUOTE:

'Where peace is unknown, make it welcome; where peace is fragile, make it strong; where peace is temporary make it permanent.'

He added: "Let all nations know that during this administration our lines of communication will be open.

"I know that peace does not come through wishing for it—that there is no substitute for days and even years of patient and prolonged diplomacy."

Mr. Nixon spoke to the American people—and the world television satellite relay—from the steps of the white-domed Capitol building.

His 2,000 word speech made no reference to a new Moscow offer to open talks with the incoming administration on limiting strategic missile systems.

The talks were originally set to begin last summer but were postponed after Russia's invasion of Czechoslovakia in August.

Mr. Nixon emphasised the "forward together" theme he adopted during his hard-fought election campaign last autumn. "As we learn to go forward together at home, let us also seek to go forward together with all mankind.

"Let us take as our goal: Where peace is unknown, make it welcome; where peace is fragile, make it strong; where peace is temporary, make it permanent."

Mr. Nixon, who called for a strengthening of U.S. defences during the election campaign, warned: "to all who would be tempted by weakness, let us leave no doubt that we will be as strong as we need to be for as long as we need to be."

He said the peace sought by the United States "is not victory over any other people, but the peace that comes with healing in its wings, with compassion for those who have suffered; with understanding for those who have opposed us; with the opportunity for all the peoples of this earth to choose their own destiny.

"We have found ourselves rich in goods, but ragged in spirit; reaching with magnificent precision for the Moon, but falling into raucous discord here on Earth.

"We are caught in war, wanting peace. We are torn by division, wanting unity. We see around us empty lives, wanting fulfillment. We see tasks that need doing, waiting for hands to do them."

Mr. Nixon called on the American people to look within themselves to find an answer of the spirit to a crisis of the spirit.

Mr. Nixon went on to declare that in these difficult years, America had suffered from a fever of words—"from inflated rhetoric that promises more than it can possibly deliver; from angry rhetoric that fans discontents into hatreds; from bombastic rhetoric that postures instead of persuades.

"We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another—until we speak quietly enough so that our words can be heard as well as our voices.

"For its part, Government will listen. We will strive to listen in new ways—to the voices of quiet anguish, the voices of the heart—to the injured voices, the anxious voices, the voices that have despaired of being heard."

QUOTE:

'Let us leave no doubt that we will be as strong as we need to be for as long as we need to be.'

Mr. Nixon said: "For all of our people, we will set as our goal the decent order that makes progress possible and our lives secure." He pledged that "those

who have been left out, we will try to bring in. Those left behind we will help to catch up."

Mr. Nixon said a time was approaching where there was a limit to what the Government alone could do, and the time had come to enlist the legions of the concerned and committed.

QUOTE:

'We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another--until we speak quietly enough so that our words can be heard as well as our voices.'

Mr. Nixon called on the American people to use the orderly transfer of power from the outgoing Johnson administration to the first Republican government since 1960 to "celebrate the unity that keeps us free."

He said this could be a moment of beginning in which courses were set that shaped decades or centuries.

Mr. Nixon promised to press urgently forward in pursuing goals of full employment, better housing, education, rebuilding America's cities and improving rural areas and in enhancing the quality of life.

"We shall plan now for the day when our wealth can be transferred from the destruction of war abroad to the urgent needs of our people at home," he said.

The President said his theme of togetherness "means black and white together, as one nation, not two."

He said the Bill had already been passed to ensure Negro rights, but "what remains is to give life to what is in the law: to ensure at last that as all are born equal in dignity before God, all are born equal in dignity before man."

Mr. Nixon deplored the deep turmoil now dividing the nation, touched off largely by strife in the Negro ghettoes and the Vietnam war.

He called for ordinary people to join not only in grand enterprises but also in "those small, splendid efforts that made headlines in the neighbourhood newspaper."

The President urged the nation "to join in a high adventure—one as rich as humanity itself, and exciting as the times we live in."

QUOTE:

'We have found ourselves rich in goods but ragged in spirit; reaching with magnificent precision for the Moon but falling into raucous discord here on Earth.'

He asked the American people to "build a great cathedral of the spirit—each of us raising one stone at a time, as he reaches out to his neighbour, helping, caring, doing."

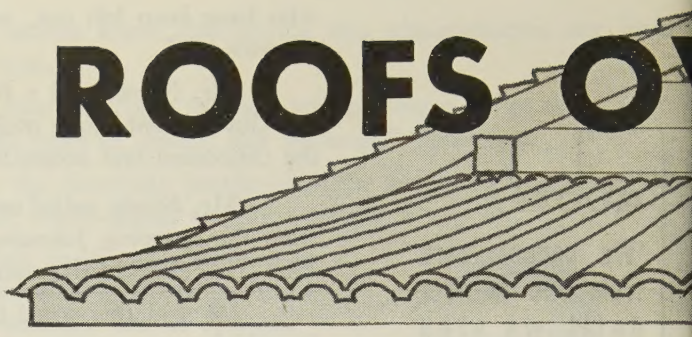
Mr. Nixon stressed his own long connection with international affairs. "Over the past 20 years, I have visited most of the nations of the world. I have come to know the leaders of the world and the great forces and the ancient fears and hatreds that divide the world," he said.

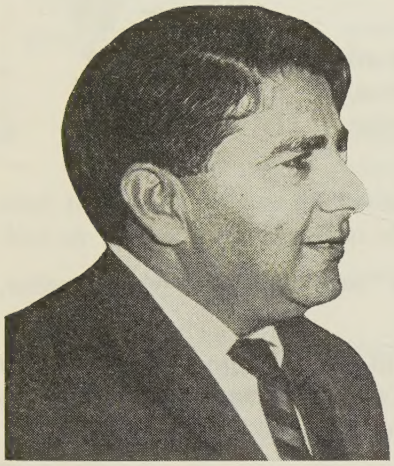
"For the first time, because the people of the world want peace and the leaders are afraid of war, the times are on the side of peace.

"We explore the reaches of space; let us go to the new worlds together—not as new worlds to be conquered, but as a new adventure to be shared. With those who are willing to join, let us co-operate to reduce the burden of arms, to strengthen the structure of peace, to lift up the poor and the hungry."

The President ended his address optimistically: "We have endured a long night of the American spirit. But as our eyes catch the dimness of the first rays of dawn, let us not curse the remaining dark. Let us gather the light. Our destiny offers, not the cup of despair, but the chalice of opportunity."

PUTTING ROOFS O





By

DR. Z.M. KHIJLI

In this, the first of two articles, Dr. Khijli gives a general appraisal of the problems affecting low-cost building and housing estates in the developing countries of South-East Asia.

A SEATO research fellowship has been granted for a study on low-cost building and housing estates in the developing countries of South-East Asia.

The awardee, Dr. Zafar M. Khilji, (pictured above), is Professor of Civil Engineering at the West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore. He has recently visited Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines, collecting first-hand information and holding consultations with experts concerned with both the engineering and the economic aspects of low-cost building.

A graduate of Punjab University, Dr. Khilji has studied and worked in Australia, and in England, where he received his doctorate at Leeds University. In carrying out the SEATO-sponsored project, he is drawing on his 18 years' experience of practising and teaching different engineering subjects including design of structures, road-building and concrete technology.

Dr. Khilji has recently been conducting several research projects dealing with high quality concrete from available materials and with standardizing procedures.

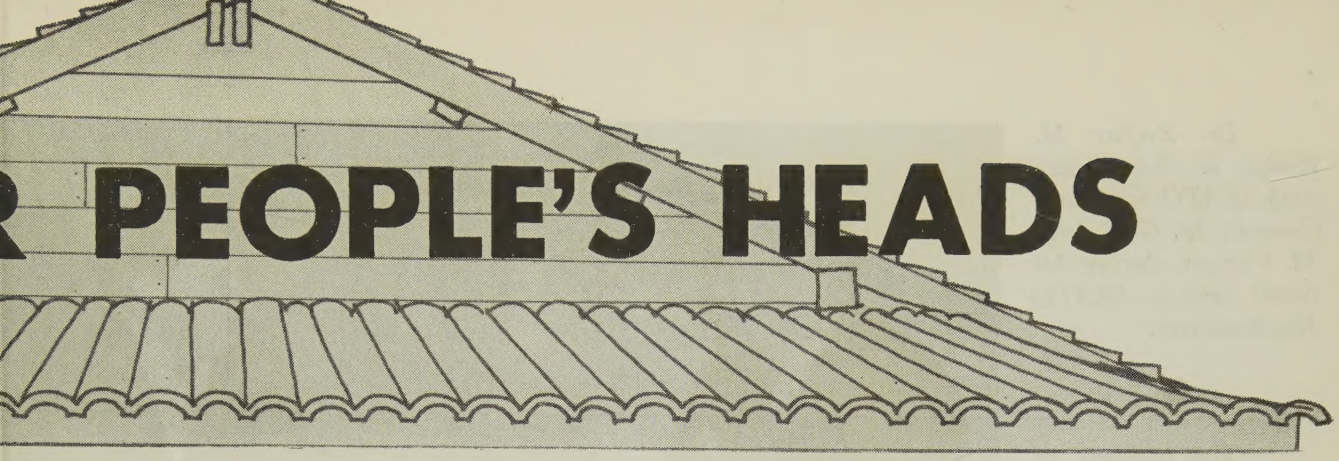
THE world's housing situation is one of those continuous problems that are of concern to authorities in almost every nation, not only because too many people in the developing areas are poorly housed, but also because the number of houses being built cannot keep pace with working populations.

Despite advances in science, technology and know-how, the rates of population increase and of urbanisation are accelerating faster than man's ability to resolve the problems of overcrowding and excess immigration.

A long time

A surging desire for higher and higher standards of living adds to the dynamics and flux of the situation. It must be recognised that, even under the most favourable conditions, it would be a long time before sufficient progress would have been made in all the countries to permit the use of adequate economic resources for such social goals as better housing and improved community facilities.

Meanwhile, with some exceptions, families in most of the developing countries cannot afford to buy



R PEOPLE'S HEADS

rent houses built for them on a commercial basis. is also obvious that neither governments nor private gencies can provide housing on a subsidised basis to l in need. In addition in most countries the techni-lly retarded building industry is one of the factors ising the cost of house construction beyond the ach of the poorer families.

Moreover, the physical improvement of houses d communities and the important work to be done the construction of adequate means of transport, wer and industry will be possible only by first veloping an adequate building industry and related anufactures in line with the resources of each country.

ospel of despair

But to accept that nothing can be done amounts a gospel of despair. Even though the resources d technicians are in short supply, the aspirations of an are not.

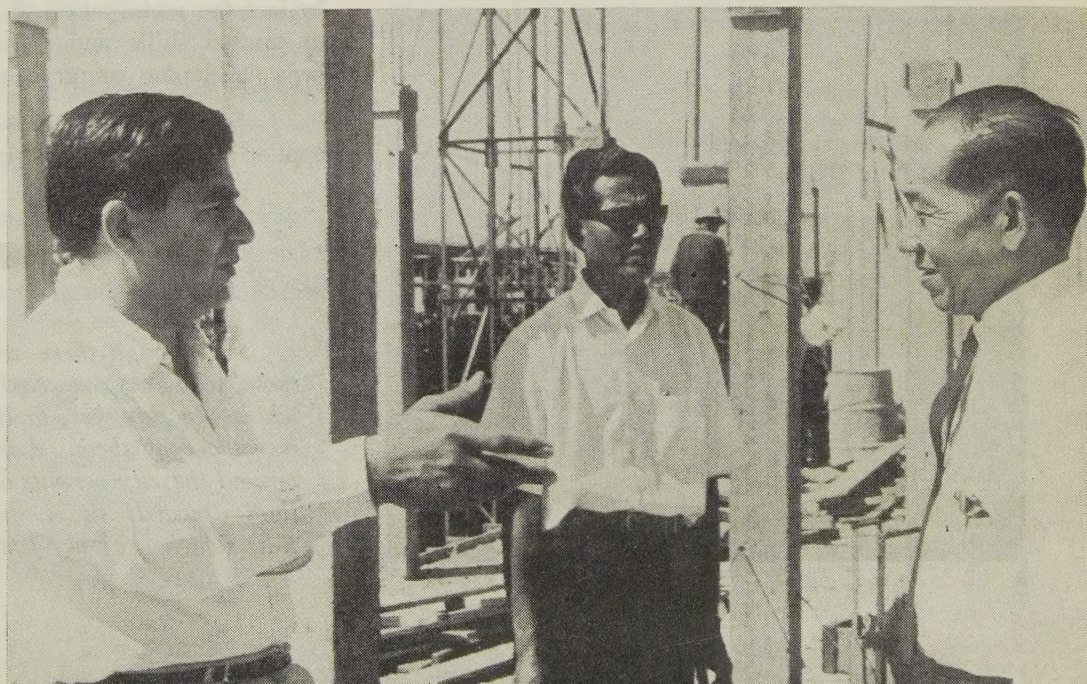
Practical solutions to the crushing problems of using and housing estates must be arrived at in the ar future. These should combine the initiative and sourcefulness of the people, the rational application local materials and ills, the obvious advan-ges of group work and e best use of readily ailable knowledge and sources.

Low Cost Housing is a global problem. Every country has taken note of this problem. Efforts are being made towards an effective solution aimed at a provision of adequate housing for the present and future generations. In theory, the solutions are also well known. They include intensified research into low-cost designs that are applicable to the climate, materials, and culture of each area; use of the more efficient concepts of mass construction, mass production, and mass projects; maximum utilisation of every resource, especially non-monetised resources in labour and materials.

Costly outlay

In practice, however, even with such a concerted approach and with the maximum of self-help effort, the outlay for an acceptable standard of housing inclusive of its ancillary services and facilities may be beyond the resources of some countries.

Probably the costs of housing which include the maximum of self-help measures are also beyond the means of poorer families in the developing countries.



Shown here with r. Khilji (left) during recent visit to a Govern-ent housing project in angkok, is Mr. Lek hantin (centre) and Ir. Amnat Siriwat of e Thai Government's epartment of Public elfare.

Dr. Zafar M. Khilji, is shown here with SEATO Secretary-General, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, during his recent visit to SEATO Headquarters.

The problem of adequate housing is clearly a formidable one. For many countries and their people it can also include the desirability and means for the growth of national economics and the development of resources.

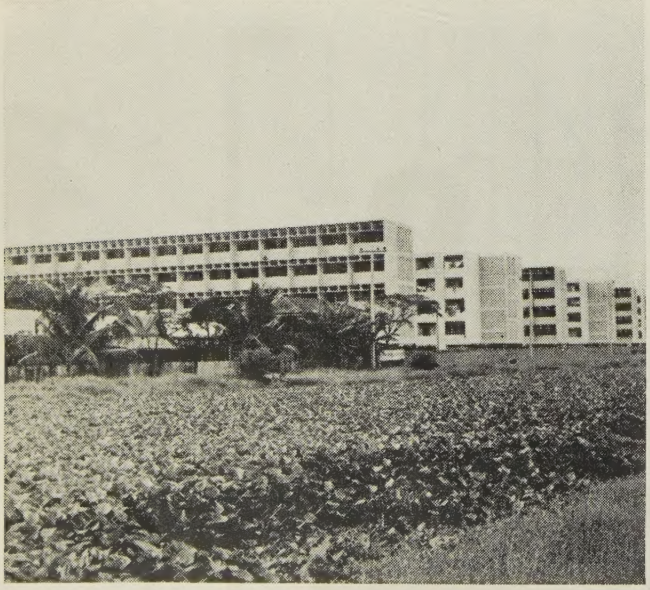
This aspect is not being included in this study as it would otherwise enlarge the scope and it may be taken up as another study programme. However, it must be recognised that for some countries the inflow of capital from the developed countries must continue. Moreover these countries must enjoy the guarantees for defence and such securities as would enable them to avoid excessive expenditures of a military nature.

The building of houses affects the economy and productivity, the attitudes and culture, the appearance and even the policies of a nation. And conversely, nearly every economic, social, physical and administrative decision affects the location, design, livability and cost of houses.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that development of areas and housing etc., must be planned and strictly controlled.

Other important factors include training of workers for the construction industry, research and the utilisation of the talents of people. Use of the talents of the people which are at present lying dormant, is one of the main hopes for developing countries in the future. There is an urgent need to use the vast human resources available in the developing countries as this could be the crucial factor and the precondition for achieving the aims of development programmes. In fact the mobilisation of its human resources, both in unused skills and in labour may well prove to be a developing country's greatest available asset.

Self-help housing is of great importance. If applied within the development planning programme



Although there are many problems facing those who are connected with low-cost housing schemes in Bangkok, finding space to build estates is not one of them. Large tracts of open land around the city permits building outwards rather than upwards as is shown by these blocks of flats which are only four storeys high.

Thailand's Department of Public Welfare started building under a housing project for low-income families in suburban Bangkok in 1963. Shown on the right is part of the already completed and occupied 32 five-storey blocks of apartments, each with an area of 45 square metres including kitchen, and bathroom. Cost of construction is about 44,000 baht per unit. The project, when completed, will comprise 79 blocks containing 5,000 units for accommodating 30,000 persons.

nd associated bye-laws, self-help housing can make etter use of funds. It will have a major effect on ie gross national growth. This can also provide ope for the development of individual skills and ractical experience of human resources.

Even where government may not consciously ipport self-housing, the people usually do undertake ie building of houses, often resulting in slums and asteful land use.

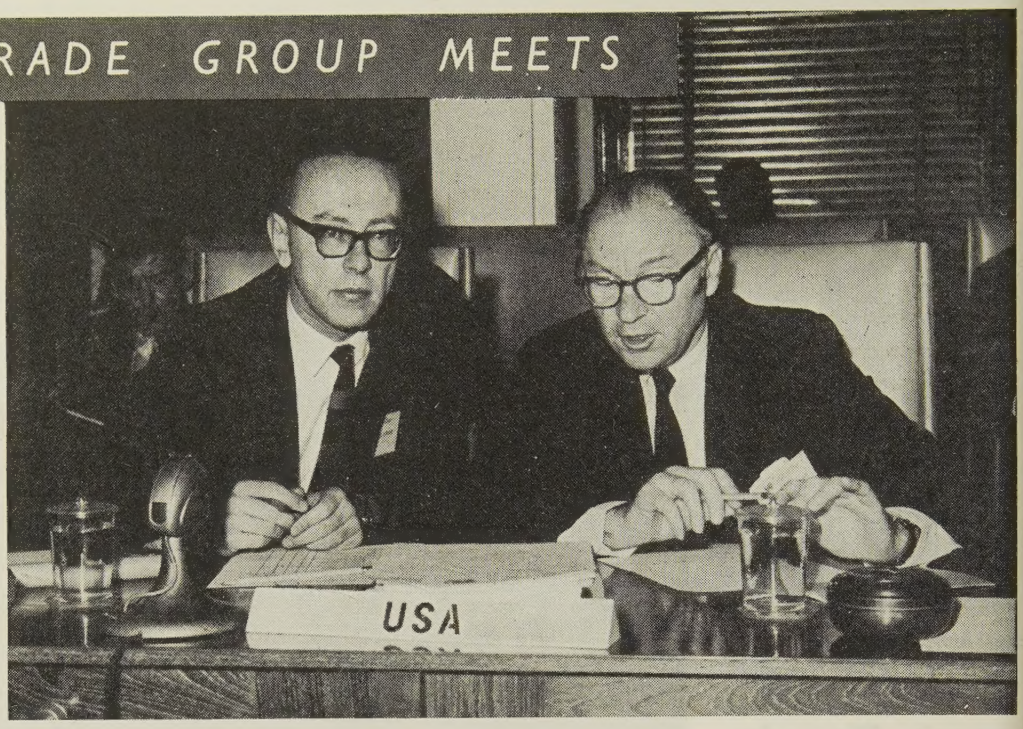
It would, therefore, appear logical for a governent to encourage self-help housing according to a ell-planned and controlled programme. In this respect ie government may also place more of the proper ols, techniques, and knowledge in the hands of the lf-helpers.

Author's note

The author is grateful to SEATO for making the award without which the low-cost housing study programme could not have materialised. The author is also indebted to the Government of Pakistan for its kind permission to undertake the project. The author records with gratitude his appreciation of the kind help and most valuable guidance provided by Mr. S.M.H. Rizvi and Mr. T. Suwankanit of SEATO and the heads of various public organizations and universities of the SEATO countries. Their help and guidance was absolutely necessary for the completion of the project. Above all the author is most grateful to Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, the Secretary-General of SEATO; and Mr. Ahmed Hassan, Vice-Chancellor, West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, for encouragement and guidance provided for the project.

ECAFE TRADE GROUP MEETS

More markets a must, warns minister



WARNINGS of difficulties ahead; concern over unfavourable trends in the trade of developing countries; a deterioration in balance of payments; a slump in the markets ... such was the rather gloomy picture that emerged from the twelfth annual 10-day session of the Committee on Trade of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held last month in Bangkok.

The meeting, which is one of ECAFE'S major conferences, was opened by Pote Sarasin, Thailand's Minister of Economic Affairs. In his address the Minister showed concern over unfavourable trends in the trade of the developing countries.

He warned: "Inasmuch as international trade has been, and remains, a major base for the economic development of many countries, especially those of Asia and the Far East, it is vitally necessary and urgent that the producing and consuming countries take more effective action to help solve these problems, especially the adoption of such action that will lead to the improvement of market access for primary products, a greater flow of long-term public and private capital, and better arrangements for stabilizing primary commodity prices."

It was therefore incumbent upon everyone, added Mr. Sarasin, to rectify this unfavourable trade situation and, above all, to co-operate in providing a stable and prosperous economic environment and the

Pictured above at the ECAFE conference are the two U.S. delegates, Mr. Eugene V. Kaplan, Director, Far Eastern Division, Bureau of International Commerce, Dept. of Commerce (right); and Mr. P.W. Lande, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Japan.

Below is Mr. Pote Sarasin, Thailand's Minister for National Development, who opened the conference.

ubsequent improvement in the standards of living of he people.

ECAFE Executive Secretary U Nyun also made statement in which he observed that the period under eview had been characterized by the decline and fluc- uation of prices of primary export commodities of the egion, a reduction in the export volume of most of nese commodities and a more rapid growth of imports.

"The result of all these is obvious", he added. The developing ECAFE region as a whole suffered a urther deterioration of its terms of trade and an unpre- edented adverse trade balance."

Referring to the Meeting of Government Experts n Trade Expansion held in Bangkok in August 1968, he Executive Secretary said one of its specific recom- mendations was that interested member countries should xchange lists of commodities of export interest to them vith information on the applicable tariff and non-tariff arriers. He stressed the importance of the recommen- ation and its significance to the region as representing major achievement in fostering closer economic co- peration and regional trade expansion.

Many countries represented

The following 24 member and associate member ountries of ECAFE were represented at the meeting: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, France, Hong Kong, ndia, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, USSR, United King- om, United States and the Republic of Vietnam.

Also represented were the International Labour rganization; Food and Agriculture Organization of the Jnited Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific nd Cultural Organization; General Agreement on Ta- iffs and Trade; United Nations Conference for Trade nd Development; Asian Development Bank; European Economic Community Commission; International Chamber of Commerce; and International Co-operative Alliance.

Nine papers prepared by the ECAFE Secretariat or the Committee were as follow:

. Review of developments in trade and trade policies, ivided into two parts: developments in the ECAFE region nd developments relating to regional trading arrangements other regions.

. Regional payments and trade liberalization in the CAFE region.

3. Shipping and ocean freight rates.

4. Asian International Trade Fair.

5. ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre.

6. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation.

7. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products in the ECAFE region.

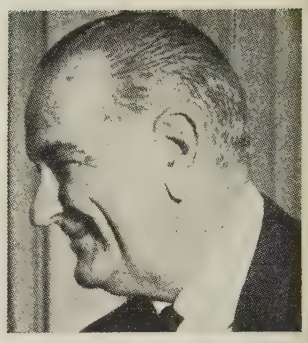
8. Review of activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and work of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade.

9. Programme of work and priorities in the field of trade, 1969/70.

The leader of Thailand's delegation, Vicharn Nivatvongs, Director-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, Ministry of Economic Affairs, was elected Chairman of the Committee.

●

New Zealand delegates attending the conference were (left) Mr. W.E.B. Tucker, Executive Officer, Trade Relations, Department of Industries and Commerce, and (right) Mr. M.W. Craig, First Secretary (commercial) at the New Zealand Embassy in Bangkok.



Johnson takes a last look round at world events

SEATO HAS MEANING AND PURPOSE, HE SAYS

AS President Johnson leaves the White House—and an office he feels he never sought—he believes that his greatest accomplishment in international affairs was avoiding World War Three.

Compared to preventing a big war—a nuclear confrontation between major powers—every other accomplishment is minor, the President feels. The tensest time during his administration was June, 1967, when America faced a confrontation with the Soviet Union over the Middle East.

By a correspondent

It is the Middle East, and not Vietnam, that will be the biggest problem facing the new administration, Mr. Johnson believes. The corner has been turned in Vietnam, he thinks, because the framework for negotiations now exists on a firm footing with the Paris talks. He believes that the allied commitment in South Vietnam has proved that SEATO means something as a force for the free world. Likewise, involvement by Australia and New Zealand in Vietnam has made the ANZUS Treaty stronger than ever.

In the Middle East, however, there is no machinery for direct talks between Israel and the Arab states. There is the barest framework in the Jarring mission and it is here that Mr. Johnson sees the greatest opportunity for peace in that area. The President retains faith in the concept of using the United Nations and the U.N. mission, headed by Swedish Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, to resolve opposing views there.

In any case, Mr. Johnson does not feel that the United States made any mistakes in the Middle East. America has tried to be even-handed in its treatment of the Arab states as well as Israel, Mr. Johnson believes—but he realizes that once the United States took the position of Israel's right to exist as a nation, then America's position could be misunderstood.

The Middle East is not just a problem for the United States, Mr. Johnson feels, but is one for the whole world.

Elsewhere in international affairs, the outgoing President looks with greater satisfaction. He feels that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is stronger now than it was when it had to move its headquarters to Belgium from France in 1967. The departing President sees Central Europe as an area that must be studied by his successor.

In Asia the outgoing President sees relations generally better than when he came into office. Aside from continued good relations with Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Burma, Mr. Johnson reflects on such blessings as Indonesia's turning away from communism and to the prisoner releases from Cambodia and North Korea.

In Africa, the tragedy in Nigeria, the President feels, has shadowed improvements on that continent. American interests there have been essentially humanitarian, Mr. Johnson believes, but he recognizes that the new administration will have to face black-white problems in South West Africa and the Union of South Africa.

Laos: only unity can ensure 'freedom'

— says Souvanna Phouma

THE Prime Minister of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, said in a New Year's message to his nation that there was no "easy way" for the country to preserve its freedom against Communist subversion and North Vietnamese aggression.

"The nation cannot remain passive nor underestimate the enemy," he said, "and we must close ranks and combine our efforts to make the country strong."

At the same time, he said, the Government would not abandon its policy of seeking reconciliation with the Pathet Lao, which was first announced in the 1962 Government programme. The Pathet Lao was the Communist-dominated faction in Laos.

The Communist Pathet Lao, said the Prime Minister, "have refused to abandon their policy of destruction. They have brought in more than 40,000 North Vietnamese soldiers to destroy our people...they claim that they themselves are struggling to liberate the nation...but the evidence shows clearly that the Pathet Lao wish to overthrow our system of democratic government and replace it with a system based on North Vietnamese communism."

"The Pathet Lao programme," he said, "is nothing but an attempt to mislead the gullible." Prince Souvanna said the true Pathet Lao programme is one of "dictatorship and destruction which has caused some 300,000 people in the areas controlled by the Pathet Lao to escape and seek the protection of the Government of His Majesty the King."

The Prime Minister said the real hope for the future of Laos lay in the programme of the Royal Lao Government which was first announced by him in 1962.

In the realm of foreign policy, the 1962 programme calls for friendly relations with all nations; prohibition of military alliances, foreign military bases and use of Lao soil by foreign nations for military benefit; prohibition of interference in the domestic affairs of Laos and permanent withdrawal of all foreign military personnel from Lao soil; acceptance of unconditional aid from foreign nations; and prohibition of all treaties and agreements which interfere with the policy of neutrality embodied in the Geneva Accords of 1962.

The Prime Minister promised to continue the Government's effort to carry out this programme "until we prevail."

He asked Lao still living in the Pathet Lao regions and those still in the Pathet Lao ranks to return to the nation so that all could join "in driving out the North Vietnamese dictators from the Lao homeland."

GREETINGS! from Chin Peng

'BUT I NEVER BELIEVE HIM'

— says Air Chief Marshal Dawee

THE security situation in Thailand in general is under control, said Thailand's Deputy Defence Minister, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, in a recent interview with the defence correspondent of a London newspaper.

In a report of the interview Thailand's Public Relations Department said Air Chief Marshal Dawee revealed that a good number of Communist ringleaders had already surrendered to the Government authorities, which has given them good protection.

The Government, he said, had appealed to the families of the Communist terrorists through radio, leaflets and letters to give themselves up and many of them have responded to the call. He said there are now not more than 2,000 Communist terrorists, 200 to 500 of them are ringleaders.

Questioned upon the Communist terrorist situation in the South, Air Chief Marshal Dawee said the terrorists there are estimated at about 800 to 1,500. Their leader, Chin Peng, is still at large in Malaysia. He revealed that during the first week of December, Thai border police had found a deserted Communist camp in the jungle difficult of access. The camp was able to accommodate about 500 people.

Talking about Chin Peng, Air Chief Marshal Dawee said he received a greetings card from him every Chinese New Year. In the card, Chin Peng asked the Thai Government not to attack the Chinese Communist terrorists as long as the latter did not do any harm to the Thais. But, Air Chief Marshal Dawee said, he did not believe Chin Peng.

He added that Chin Peng has been trying to instigate the Thai Muslims in the four southern provinces to rise against the Government.

As for suppression of the Chinese Communist terrorists on the Southern border, he said very good co-operation had been received from Malaysia.

Asked to comment on the pending withdrawal of British forces from South East-Asia, the Deputy Defence Minister said he felt sorry that an ally of Thailand should pull out. Anyway, he added, he was consoled by the fact that its forces, if necessary, could be swiftly sent to the area by air. To him, he said, the situation in Asia and Europe is inseparably related and thus, strategic plans should be one and the same all over the world.

Lodge takes over

AT the time of writing Allied and Communist diplomats have completed preparations for the second negotiating session of the newly convened series of peace talks in Paris.

Observers have been speculating that the chances for a certain amount of secret bargaining are now favourable.

The talks, whether by design or accident on the part of Hanoi, have certainly taken on a new lease of life since Richard Nixon's election as U.S. President, and the replacement of Averell Harriman by Henry Cabot Lodge as head of the American negotiating team.

Although the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front delegates are likely to continue pressing for "the origins of the war" as the first item on the agenda for discussion, Mr. Cabot Lodge and his team with the support of the South Vietnam Delegation are expected to persist in calling for a restoration of the DMZ as a prelude to any further discussions towards peace.

Mr. Cabot Lodge stressed this point forcibly in the opening statement he delivered on January 25 at the first session over which he presided as head of the U.S. delegation. The text of this statement follows:

"...Today, in this new meeting in Paris, the search for peace in Vietnam enters a new state. Today, we begin together the search for an honourable and enduring settlement to the conflict which divides us.

The world will be watching these proceedings with close attention. They will expect progress, not propaganda; they will expect agreement, not acrimony.

The United States is determined to do everything it can to assure that these meetings will lead us to peace.

Last Monday, a new President was inaugurated, committed to an honourable peace and dedicated to an equitable solution. In his inaugural address he stated: 'The peace we seek to win is not victory over any other people but the peace that comes with healing in its wings, with compassion for those who have suffered, with understanding for those who have opposed us, with the opportunity for all the peoples of this earth to choose their own destiny.' I ask you to ponder these words.

No purpose is served by repeating the list of familiar charges or to recite once more the chronology

which brought us here. Our responsibility is to the future, not the past. The problems we have settled have been procedural, the bulk of our substantive work is still ahead. The United States will enter these talks with a profound sense of responsibility and an open mind. It will put forth carefully considered proposals and hopes that the other side will do the same.

Undoubtedly we have many difficult sessions ahead of us. A good way to begin our task would be to deal with concrete proposals. The search for peace can begin in the DMZ. We believe that the demilitarized status of the zone between North and South Vietnam should be restored immediately. Specifically, the United States Government proposes that the DMZ should be:

- Free of all regular and irregular military and subversive forces and personnel, military installations, military supplies and equipment;
- An area in which, from which, and across which all acts of force are prohibited;
- A zone temporarily separating North and South Vietnam pending their reunification through the free expression of the will of the people of the North and of the people of the South;
- An area the same in size and definition as that provided in the 1954 Geneva Accords;
- Subject to an effective system of international inspection and verification.

We therefore propose that each side publicly declare its readiness to respect the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Accords relating to the DMZ, and abide by those provisions.

We stand ready to begin today to work out the details for transforming this proposal for a DMZ into a practical move toward peace. We are prepared to give serious and open-minded consideration to all proposals directed to this and by your side. Nothing could be more auspicious for our work here than an agreement today to begin urgent consideration of this matter. We will put forward other concrete proposals at subsequent meetings.

Of course, our real task is not a partial but a complete peace. The United States goal can be stated simply: to preserve the right of the South Vietnamese people to determine their own future without outside interference or coercion.

For this reason, the United States believes that all external forces should be withdrawn from South Vietnam and that all military and subversive forces of North Vietnam must be withdrawn into North Vietnam.

The United States Government seeks no permanent establishment of troops, no permanent military bases, and no permanent military alliance. We have no desire to threaten or harm the people of North Vietnam or to invade that country, or to overthrow its government. What we do seek is a South Vietnam that is free from attacks or subversion from without.

We seek peace not only in Vietnam but in the entire area of South-East Asia. We believe that the Geneva Agreements of 1962 in Laos must be observed. We consider it necessary that the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia be fully respected.

The United States has, on more than one occasion, expressed its conviction that the essential elements of the Geneva Accords of 1954 provide a basis for peace in Vietnam. We reaffirm this today.

Shortcomings

The Geneva Accords provided for international supervision. Experience has demonstrated the shortcomings of existing methods. One of our principal tasks will be to work out more effective ways of supervising the agreement and to ensure equitable and effective investigation of complaints.

We seek the early release of prisoners of war on both sides so they can return to their homes and rejoin their families.

The United States is present here because we seek a permanent peace. The United States Government considers that it has a mandate for a fresh look. We know that peace cannot be achieved unless both sides can take part in its achievement.

Ladies and gentlemen, we here will be judged ultimately by history, not tomorrow's headlines. Let us talk without rancor and recrimination. President Nixon in his inaugural address stated in another context: 'We cannot learn from one another unless we stop shouting at one another — until we speak quietly enough so that our words can be heard as well as our voices.' And he added: 'Let us take as our goal: where peace is unknown, make it welcome, where peace is fragile, make it strong, where peace is temporary make it permanent.'

Ladies and gentlemen, in that spirit let us — together — take up the task of peace.

Vietnamese staff officers guests of SEATO

TWENTY-one students from the Vietnamese National Defence College visited SEATO Headquarters during a tour of Thailand last month.

The Commandant of the College, Lieutenant General Vinh-Loc, headed the group.

At SEATO the students received a briefing on the civil and military aspects of the Organization followed by a "round table" discussion with the SEATO Secretary-General, Lieut. General Jesus Vargas, and the Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Major General Autrey J. Maroun.

To commemorate the visit General Vinh-Loc presented replicas of the Vietnamese National Defence College crest to Secretary-General Vargas and General Maroun.

Last year General Maroun addressed the students, made up of top level military officers and civil servants, during a visit to South Vietnam. While in Bangkok the visitors also met Thai Government and military leaders.

Lieut. Gen. Vinh-Loc, Commandant of the National Defence College of the Republic of Vietnam, is pictured above signing the visitors book watched by Secretary-General Vargas (left) and General Maroun, Chief of the Military Planning Office.

Students of the National Defence College of the Republic of Vietnam photographed during their recent visit to SEATO Headquarters.

From left to right in the photograph are the Commandant of the College, Lieut. Gen. Vinh-Loc, Secretary-General Vargas, General Maroun and the Head of Planning, Group Captain A.L. Parlane (New Zealand).

...Along th

Lieut. Col. F.F. Velasquez, of the Philippines Air Force is seen here on the Bang Pakong River during the tour of the inland waterways.

UNLIKE many parts of the world where the advent of the motor vehicle, railways and aircraft has seen a decline in the use of inland waterways, the majority of South-East Asian countries still rely on natural and man-made canals for much internal transportation.

This is particularly so in Thailand where each day large numbers of towed over-laden barges, hawkers in tiny sampans and hard-working pole-boatmen testify that this is still the most inexpensive means of transport available in this part of the world.

Bangkok, built as it is on both sides of the Chao Phya River is a good example of both modern and ancient transportation methods working alongside each other. While the city is well-served with busy road ways, alongside many of these roads are equally active klongs or natural waterways carrying just as varied a range of people and goods as the many trucks and buses that ply the roads.

Away from Bangkok itself the intricate system of waterways which covers large areas of Thailand becomes even more important and in areas where roads are scarce often provide the main communication for isolated village farms. While internal road, rail and air transportation links are being extended in Thailand, natural and man-made waterways are also being maintained and in some cases improved.

Logistic information

From time to time the SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok organises familiarization trips in Thailand with the aim of enabling officers from the SEATO member nations to learn more of the country and its people and to obtain logistic information for planning purposes. The most recent familiarization trip was of the inland waterways of East Thailand and among the eight officers from New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand and the United States who made the tour was Lieut. Col. K.J.A. Fleming of the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps.

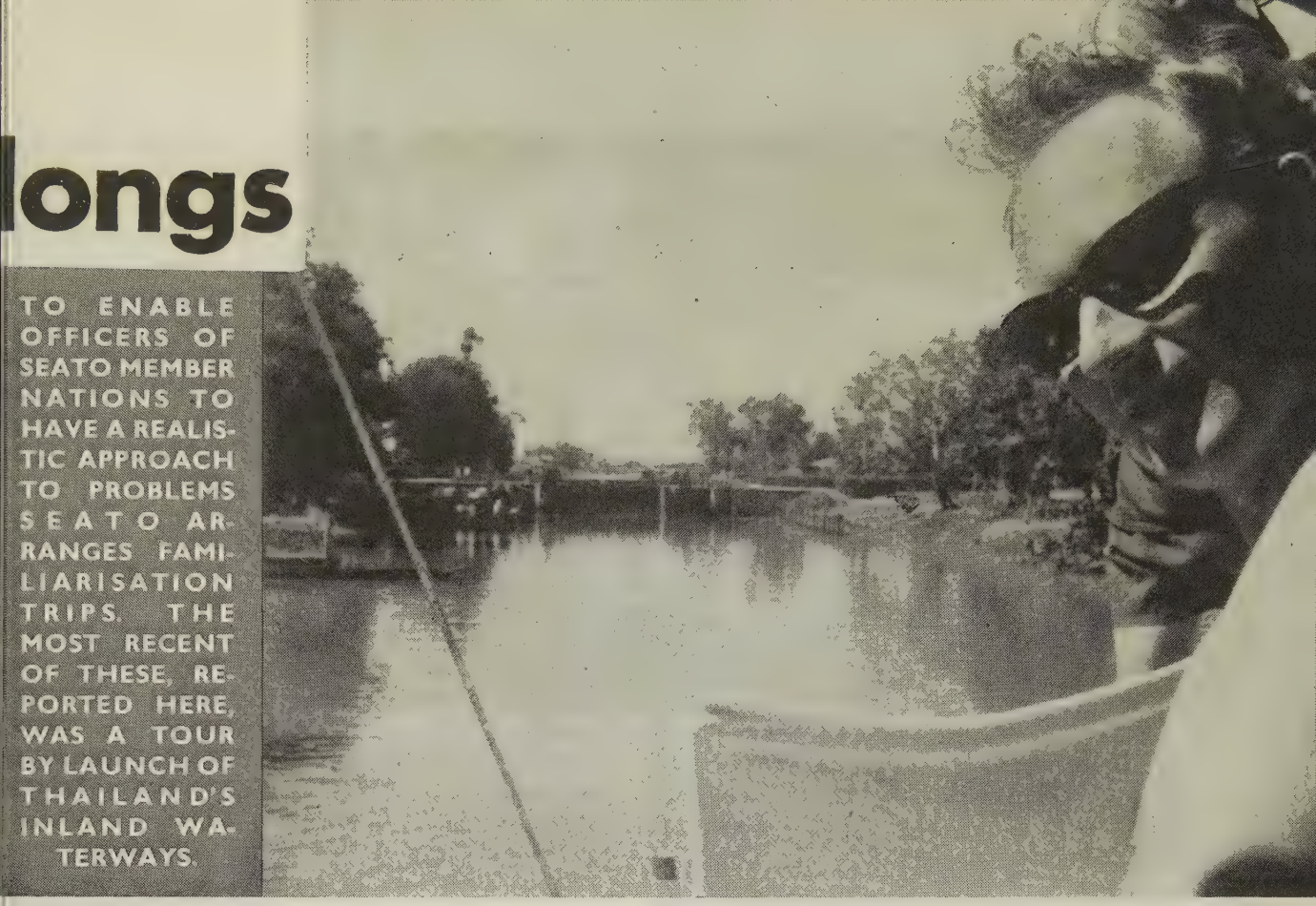
Served in Vietnam

Lieut. Col. Fleming has been serving at the SEATO Military Planning Office since April 1968 when he was the first appointee to the post of Staff Medical Officer, SEATO. He joined the Australian Army in 1957 just prior to completing his medical studies at Brisbane University in 1958. Lieut. Col. Fleming commanded the Military Hospital at Yeronga, Brisbane, before serving in Vietnam as Commanding Officer of the Australian Field Hospital at Vung Tau and as Consultant in Medicine to the Australian Task Force in Vietnam.

Travelling by the Royal Thai Irrigation Department launch Cholpratan No. 11, the group covered 463

longs

TO ENABLE OFFICERS OF SEATO MEMBER NATIONS TO HAVE A REALISTIC APPROACH TO PROBLEMS SEATO ARRANGES FAMILIARISATION TRIPS. THE MOST RECENT OF THESE, REPORTED HERE, WAS A TOUR BY LAUNCH OF THAILAND'S INLAND WATERWAYS.



Lieut. Col. K.J.A. Fleming, Royal Australian Medical Corps, is pictured here while approaching a typical lock complex on the Klong Prawet, some 50 km. east of Bangkok.

ilometres of internal waterway in four days. During his time in addition to checking maps of the waterways nd gathering such data on the conditions of the canals s depth of water, bridge clearance, access to navigaonal rivers and many other things, the group were ble to see a completely different pattern of life to hat they had experienced by living in Bangkok.

Away from Bangkok the klong, or river, serves s a focal point of existence. It provides the main neans of communication. It carries the essential water equired to irrigate the rice fields found almost conuously along both sides of the waterway.

Transport barges

Huge barges laden down with rice navigate aterways to take the crop to the rice mills. Others ring supplies to the country areas from the cities. Old women, their small sampans burdened down with he charcoal burner and the many ingredients required or traditional Thai food paddle their way along the aterways to sell meals to the paddy field workers.

Huge nets strung out along the banks show how nuch the people rely on the waterways to provide fish o supplement the main rice diet. The river banks also support many duck and geese farms while even pigs are raised on elevated pig sties and spend their whole existence from birth to cooking pot above the water.

In the early mornings and in the evenings the waterways are a gathering place for the farmer and his family to wash before and after a hard day's work in the paddy fields under the blazing sun. And the water buffaloes, Thailand's most domesticated animals, also rely on water for their very existence, for without frequent swims they are unable to survive.

While in the main the scene along the waterways is peaceful and picturesque, the harsh tone of a powerful motor driving at high speed a thirty-foot longboat loaded down with school children, businessmen and women folk off to the market emphasized to the SEATO officers the importance of the waterways in the movement of the local people.

Thai school children call out greetings to a group of officers from Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand and the United States serving with the SEATO Military Planning Office while on a 4-day tour of the inland waterways of East Thailand.

Also from the deck of the Cholpratan, the officers were able to see hundreds of Thailand's 21,000 Buddhist temples, reminding them of the importance of the Buddhist religion in this country.

On the first day, the Cholpratan carried the group some 73 kilometres from Bangkok along the mighty Chao Phya River, then through Klong Prakanong and Klong Prawet to the Bang Pakong River to the important centre of Chachoengsao. Here, the group, like on all nights, stayed in a typical Thai provincial hotel.

The longest day

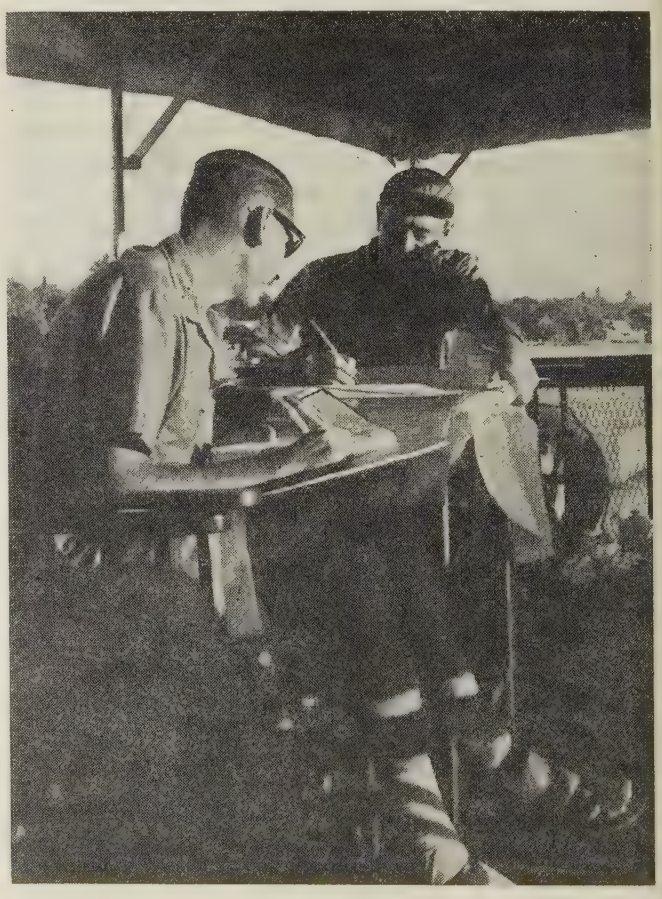
The next day the Cholpratan covered 119 kilometres of the Bang Pakong and Prachin Buri Rivers to take the group to the provincial centre at Prachin Buri.

The third day was the longest—some 144 kilometres being covered on the Prachin Buri and Nakhon Nayok Rivers before reaching Nakhon Nayok itself. On the final day, the group travelled 127 kilometres on the Nakhon Nayok River and the Rangsit Klong before reaching the Chao Phya River and returning to Bangkok once again.

Five locks

Altogether, it was necessary for the Cholpratan to navigate five sets of locks in traversing either from a klong to a river or because of an increase in the altitude of the land. Most of the locks were built in the earlier part of the century. These, like lock Chulalongkorn connecting Klong Rangsit and the Chao Phya

Pictured below is Lieut. Col. R.K.E. Porter (left) and Group Captain A.L. Parlane, both from New Zealand, on navigation duty during the trip from Chachoengsao to Prachin Buri. Group Captain Parlane is the Head of Plans in the SEATO Military Planning Office and Lt. Col. Porter one of his staff planning officers.



iver, are extremely busy, handling hundreds of craft all shapes and sizes daily. Others have a far more isurely atmosphere about them. All are surrounded y attractively laid out and well-kept gardens.

The trip was not without its incidents. Large atches of drifting weed and over-hanging trees provided any navigational hazards for a launch of the size of ie Cholpratan. The clearance on some of the many ridges which span the waterways was often low, and n one occasion the launch had to be backed off and ie canvas top upper deck lowered before the vessel ould proceed.

Opera, too !

The night spent at Nakhon Nayok clashed with n outside performance by a Chinese opera company ght outside the centre's only hotel. The novelty of atching the production had worn off by the final urtain call at 1 a.m.—especially since the launch had leave at 6 a.m. that morning.

While each member of the group had different sks to complete each day, only the duty navigator nd recorder were kept that busy that they had no me to observe the beauty of the countryside, to return ie thousands of waves received and to expend countss rolls of film. All the group returned to Bangkok ith a far greater appreciation of life in Thailand nd a high regard for the people they met during eir four-day tour of the Eastern inland waterways.

Captain M.J. McDowell (left), the New Zealand Military Advisers Representative to SEATO is pictured above checking the depth of the Bang Kanak Lock. Assisting him is Major R.R. McKay, from the SEATO Military Planning Office.

Here Lieut. Col. R. K. E. Porter (left) and Group Captain A.L. Parlane are shown on navigation duty during the trip.

THAI NAVY CADETS VISIT SEATO

The cadets are seen in the Council Chamber at SEATO Headquarters being briefed on the Organization in Thai by Squadron Leader G.A. Sherman-Ball.

TWENTY-THREE cadet naval officers from the Royal Thai Naval Academy who recently visited the SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok were congratulated by the Secretary-General, Lieut. General Jesus Vargas, when he spoke to them about embarking on a determined quest for knowledge.

"For military personnel are forced by circumstances to be men of varied knowledge," he said. "They are well-versed in social, economic, diplomatic, political and cultural affairs so that in translating their military know-how into action in the service of mankind, all these factors are asserted and the attendant principles defined and upheld."

General Vargas said that by the very nature of their calling the cadets would be indispensible in the search for peace.

The naval cadets were also addressed by the Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Major General Autrey J. Maroun, whose interest in the Royal Thai Naval Academy was largely responsible for the project so that the cadets could be briefed on the activities of the Organization. Group Captain Chalerm Chittinanda, RTAF, a senior SEATO Research Officer, spoke to the visitors on the SEATO civil organization and projects and Commander Sued Chantarakka, RTN and Squadron Leader Prachit Nuchphongsai, RTAF, who are serving in the Military Planning Office, on the military aspects of SEATO.

Much to the delight of the visitors Squadron Leader G.A. Sherman-Ball, an RAF officer serving in the Military Planning Office, who was responsible for showing the cadets the SEATO Council Chamber, gave his briefing in Thai.

As a memento of the visit, Captain Lert Yarnnon, the Deputy Commandant of the Royal Thai Navy Academy presented General Maroun with a replica of the Academy's crest. The success of the visit was borne out by the expressed desire of the Academy for SEATO to be visited annually by graduating classes.

Captain Lert Yarnnon (left) is introduced to General Maroun, Chief, Military Planning Office, by General Vargas (centre). Others in the photograph are Commander Prayong Chareonsuwan, (second from right) from the Directing Staff of the Naval Academy and Commander Sued Chantarakka, (RTN) serving in the SEATO Military Planning Office.

THE NAME S THE SAME — BUT . . .

ANYONE intending to send a letter to a Wing Commander R.E. Cox in the SEATO Military lanning Office in Bangkok had better make sure that ie address is given in full.

For the dropping an "A" is likely to use all sorts of con-sion, since there are vo Wing Commanders .E. Cox's serving there, id the only difference that one is with the AF (Royal Air Force) id one with the RAAF Royal Australian Air orce).

roblem

Wing Comman-er R.E. Cox, RAF, has een at SEATO for some 3 months and there was o confusion until the rrival recently of his amesake of the RAAF. ow the mailman has a al problem on his hands.

There are many her similarities in the ory.

Both are 44 years of age;

Both trained as navigators, and saw active service during the Second World War;

Both were demobilised after the war and both joined up again later;

● Both are keen golf players.

To confuse the issue still further, the Australian Wing Commander is married to an English girl, while the English Wing Commander is married to an Australian girl whom he met while serving with the 2nd Tactical Air Force in Germany.

While both have come across other Cox's in their own Service this is the first time they have struck someone with identical rank and initials.

Neither had met before joining SEATO nor had even heard of each other.

But now they are hearing nothing else as other SEATO officers offer suggestions for clearing the confusion, ranging from Cox senior to Cox junior—but which is to be which?

Only when the RAF Cox returns to England at the end of his tour of duty later this year will the dilemma be resolved.

. . . A capital 'A' is the clue to the difference

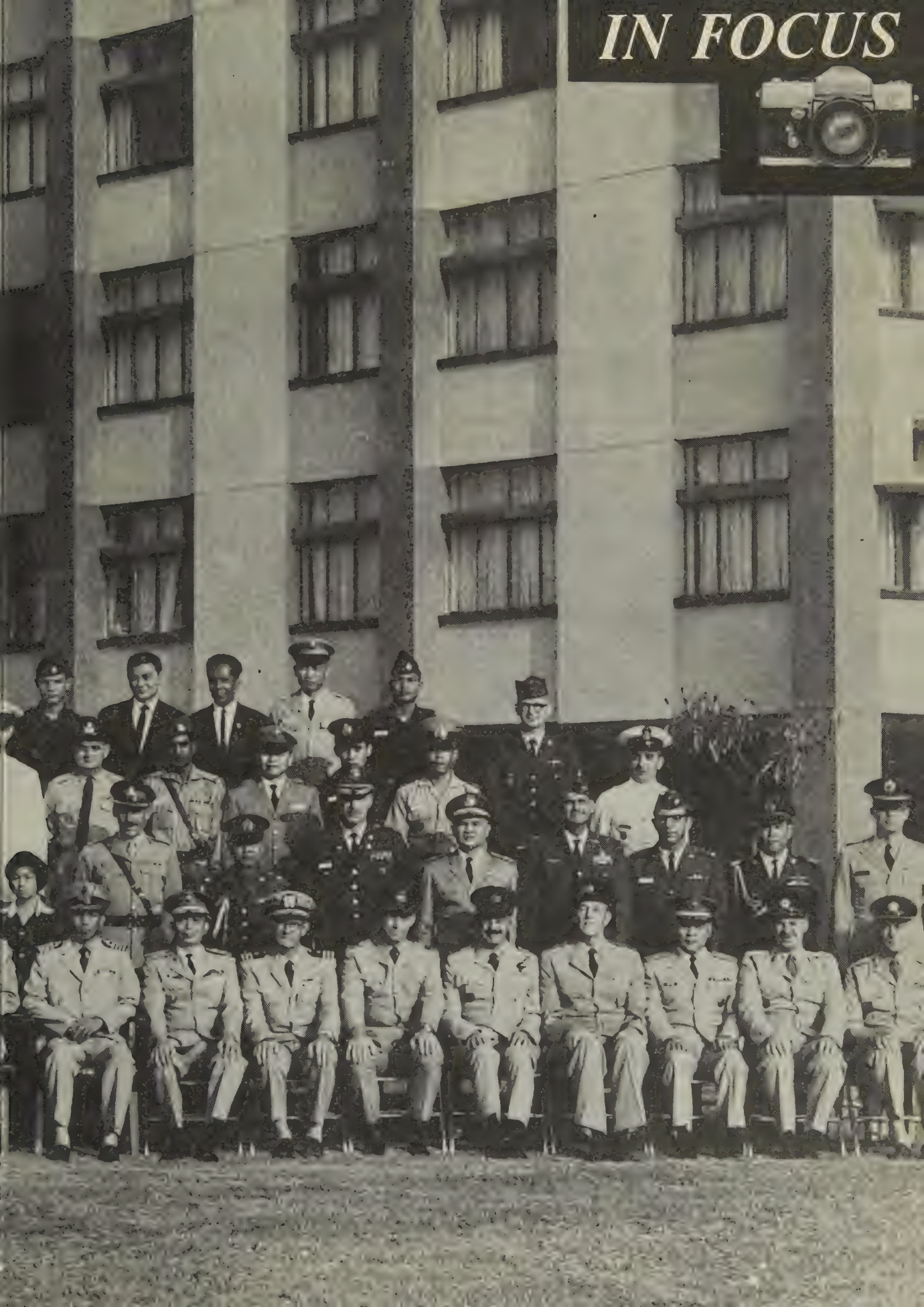
The two Air Force Wing Commanders take time off to sort out whose mail belongs to whom. On the left is Wing Commander R.E. Cox, (RAAF) and on the right Wing Commander R.E. Cox, (RAF).

For the first time for several years all eight member nations of SEATO were represented when the military staff gathered on the front lawn of headquarters for the group photograph which is taken every year.

Those in the front row, seated from left to right, are:

Captain R.J. Scrivenor, RAN (Aust. MAR); Colonel W. Jamieson, ARA (Aust. MAR designate); Colonel F. Raboul (French Military Liason Officer); Captain M.J. McDowell, RNZN (NZ MAR); Captain I.H. Malik, PN (Pak MAR); Colonel J.M. Rogers, PAF (Philippines MAR); Colonel Krisn Cheecharern, RTA (Thai MAR); Captain R.E. Wilson, RN (UKMAR); Colonel J.C. Stanfield, USMC (USMAR); Group Captain A.L. Parlane, RNZAF, (Head of Plans); Major General Autrey J. Maroun, USA, (Chief, Military Planning Office); Captain Chob Sirodom, RTN, (Deputy Chief Military Planning Office); Colonel R.C. Victorino, PC, (Head of Secretariat); Commander E.B. Sorenson, USN (Head of Administration); Wing Commander H.K. Griffiths, RNZAF (Deputy-Director, (Military) Public Information Office); Wing Commander R.E. Cox, RAF, Wing Commander P.B. Jelbart, RAAF, Lieutenant Colonel Felix R. Bernal, PC, Lieutenant Colonel R.H. Stafford, RE, Lieutenant Colonel B.A. Weir, RE.

IN FOCUS



A CIGAR FOR THE ADMIRAL

A squadron of British Naval ships recently paid a five-day visit to Bangkok.

They comprised the Frigate Aurora bearing the flag of Vice Admiral A.T.F.G. Griffin, C.B., the Destroyer Diamond and the Frigate Grenville.

The highly manoeuvrable Frigate Aurora, an anti-submarine vessel, is under the Command of Captain H.B. Jannion, RN.

Under the Command of Commander A. Mancais, RN., HMS Diamond, twelfth ship to bear this name, is a 'Daring' class destroyer and although currently operating with the Far East Fleet has previously spent her time almost entirely in home and Mediterranean waters.

HMS Grenville, a fast anti-submarine frigate under the Command of Commander G.M.K. Brewer, RN., is capable of acting as a full emergency wireless transmitting and receiving station afloat, with world-wide radio cover.

During the visit to Thailand Vice-Admiral Griffin paid courtesy calls on the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy, Admiral Charoon Chalermtiarana, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Fleet, Admiral Nai Nopakun, and the Secretary-General of SEATO, Lieut. General Jesus Vargas.

Various sporting events were also arranged.

Vice-Admiral A.T.F.G. Griffin (pictured above) with the Secretary-General of SEATO, General Vargas, took up his present appointment as Flag Officer Second in Command, Far East Fleet, in August 1968.

Co-ordination conference

SOME fifty delegates from six member nations attended the SEATO Field Forces Base Area Command Co-ordination Conference held recently at SEATO Headquarters.

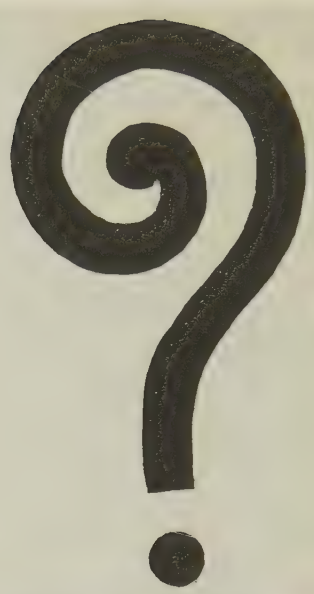
Chief delegates to the Conference photographed here with the Chief of the Military Planning Office, General Autrey J. Maroun, are from left: Lieut Col. P.W.F. Joplin, NZ, Conference Co-ordinator; Col. Prasert Wongsuwan, Thailand; Lieut. Col. Mauro Miranda, Philippines; General Maroun; Lieut. Col. E. L. Kanopnicki, US, who was also the Conference Chairman; Col. F.J. Hartridge, Australia; Lieut. Col. F.A. Bishop, New Zealand; and Wing Commander B. Stanley-Hunt, UK.

SEATO POPS THE QUESTION

● Which SEATO member country is the world's largest producer of wool.

● Which came first, the French or the American Revolution.

● Both the Philippines and Pakistan have built new post-war capitals. Can you name them.



These and hundreds of other questions have been put to young Thai students during the SEATO-sponsored Quiz programme series which began in 1962 and has continued ever since.

The original series was started in Bangkok in 1962 and consisted of a half-hour programme broadcast weekly for eight consecutive weeks. The series was held three times the following year and in 1965 was extended to other parts of Thailand: to Khon Khaen in the northeast, to Lampoon in the North and to Haadyai in the South.

In these provincial towns the programmes were expanded to one hour and were broadcast as well as revised. Since then more than a thousand young Thais from secondary schools and from universities have participated in the SEATO Quiz shows.

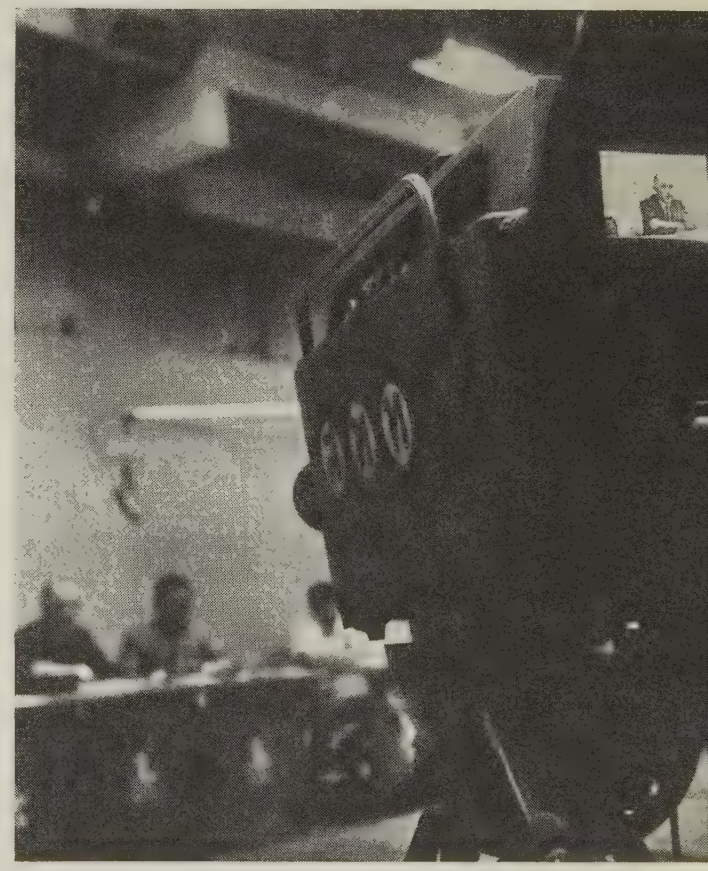
Method of selection

How are the students selected?

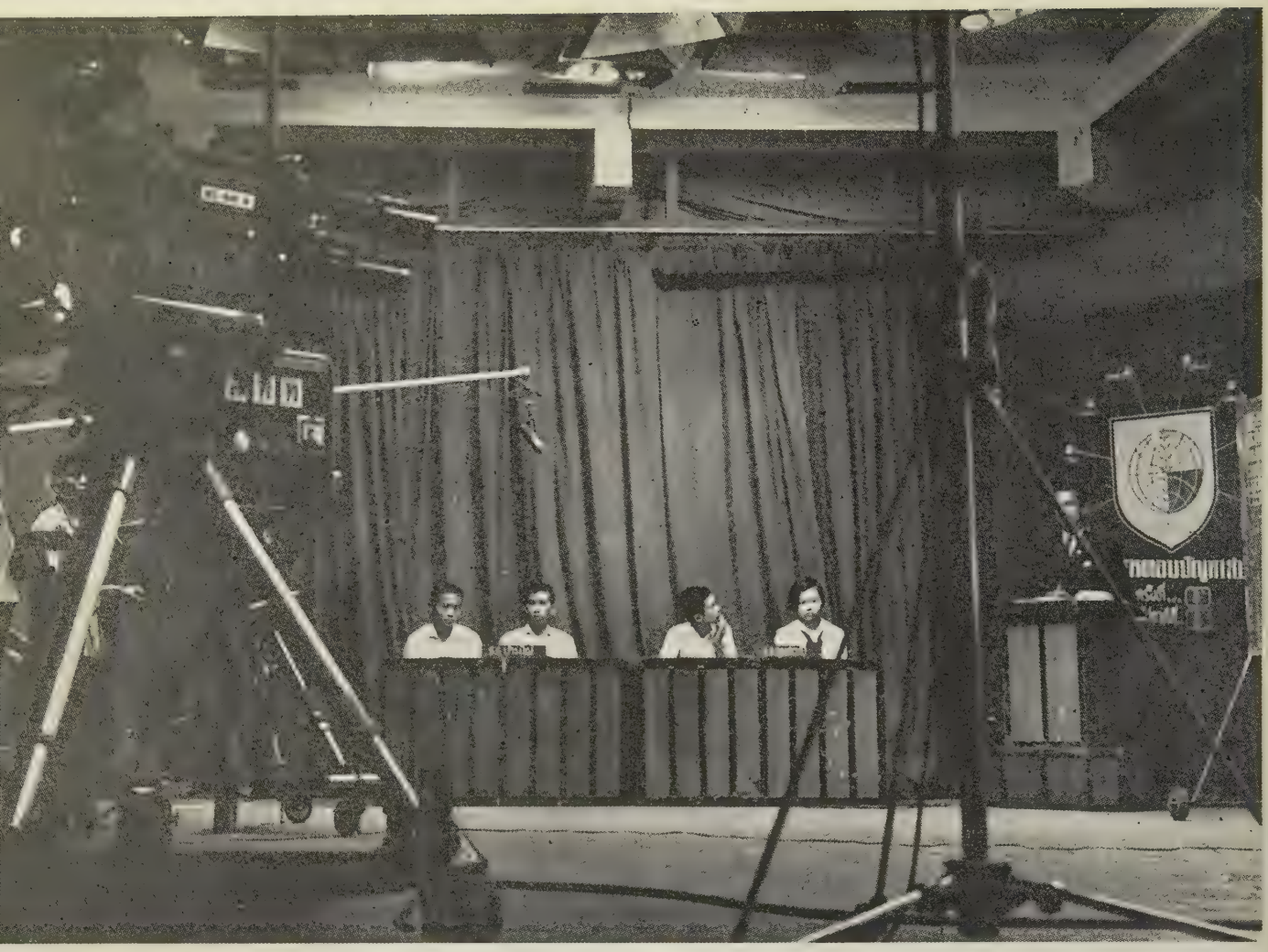
After deciding upon the age and academic grade for a particular Quiz series all schools in the area are notified and invited to nominate two students who will enter as a team. A written test is then held and the top sixteen teams are selected.

By a process of elimination, the sixteen teams are reduced to two for the finals. Prizes are awarded every programme: 100 bath to each member of the winning team and 50 bath to the losers. For the finals, the prize money goes up to 1000 baht for the winners and 500 baht for the runners up.

Winning a SEATO Quiz is a high honour, coveted not only by the members of the team, but also by



This unusual shot taken during the finals of a recent quiz programme at Kon Kaen, shows the T.V. camera focussed on Mr. M. Taylor, SEATO's Deputy Director of Public Information, who attended to give away the prizes to the winners.



their teachers, school and community. Being a runner up is also a status symbol in the academic community.

Members of the SEATO staff furnish most of the questions but others are supplied by teachers and some by Buddhist monks and a few are sent in by listeners.

The SEATO questions are designed to evoke interest in, and disseminate knowledge about, the economic, historical and cultural life of the SEATO member nations. Short announcements on the purposes and activities of SEATO are also included in every programme, at the beginning, during the intermission and at the end.

There is no possibility of any student knowing in advance what the questions are as all questions are sealed separately in envelopes. These are then placed in a container and members of the competing teams alternate in selecting an envelope which is opened and read by the compere.

Finalists in one of the SEATO quiz programme series are seen here seated beside the quizmaster who stands in front of the SEATO shield.

●

The quiz shows have a large and devoted following in Bangkok but even more so in the provincial towns of Khon Khaen, Lampoon and Haadyai. If you should happen to be in one of these towns on the day of the Quiz final, almost everyone you may meet or talk to will know about the programme.

Speculation as to which team is going to win, often accompanied by cash bets, is heard in the market place, in the hairdressing parlours, barber shops, in the coffee houses and shops. During the actual programme, all TV and radio sets are tuned in to the programme as eager listeners follow their favourite team question by question.

Interest extends far beyond the fellow students, achers and relatives of participants and even beyond e town itself. Letters praising the SEATO Quiz ow have been received in Khon Khaen from Laos, d in Haadyai from Malaysia. Here is one from a sident of Sakol Nakorn for example:

Dear Sir,

I listen to your SEATO Quiz series every Sunday on my radio. I feel that the questions are informative and interesting to people young and old, men and women alike. I have also found some of the questions and answers useful in my business.

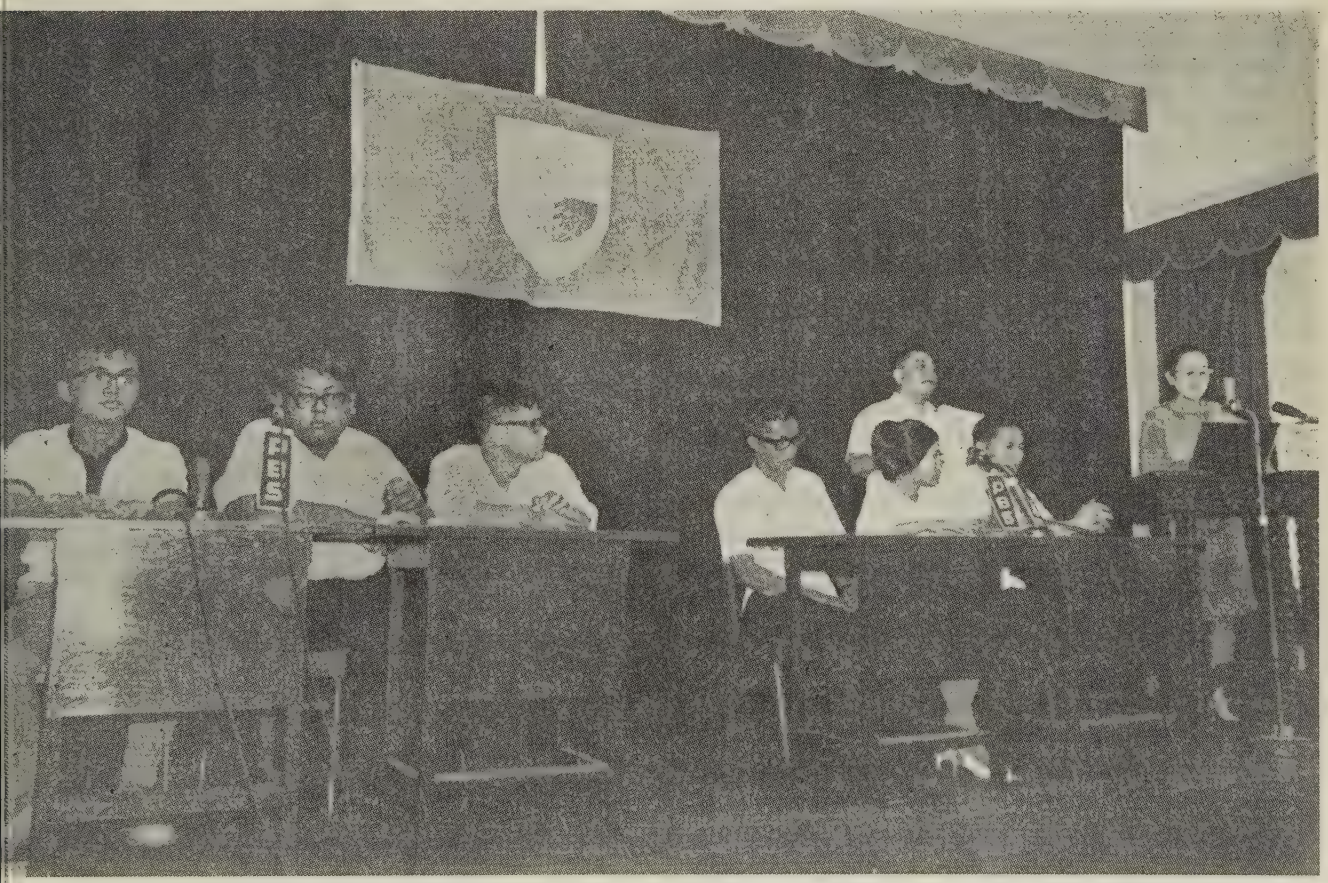
Mr. Pajana

SEATO has also been sponsoring Quiz pro- ammes in the Philippines for the past seven years hich up until now have been confined to Manila.

Plans are now underway to arrange for an international SEATO Quiz with winners from the Philippines and Thailand competing. Difficulties such as language and academic equivalents will have to be ironed out, but it is believed such a contest will add to the poplarity and interest which these programmes now enjoy in both SEATO countries.

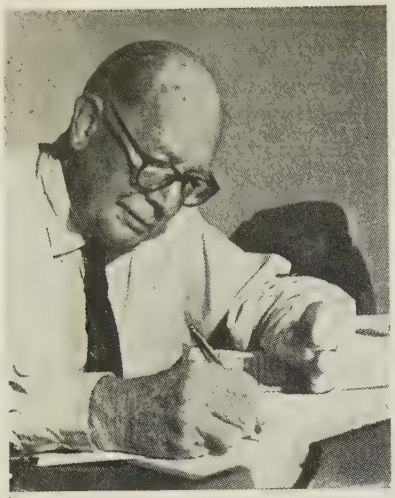
●

The annual student radio quiz programme sponsored by the South-East Asia Treaty Organization got off to a good start on Jan. 19 at the Philippine Women's University. Pictured below is Ambassador Rafaelita H. Soriano (extreme right), Assistant Foreign Secretary for U.N. Affairs and International Conferences, declaring the contest open. Participants shown are (from left) Jose Luis Alcuaz, Alfredo Salanga and Ephraim de Guzman of Ateneo University, and Cesar Acosta, Derlyn Dabalus and Gomer Laza of National University. The N.U. team topped them all in this encounter. The contest, which covers 11 weeks, is heard on Sunday evenings on the Philippines Broadcasting Service network.



NOT ALL PARASITES ARE PESTS

some help the farmer, too

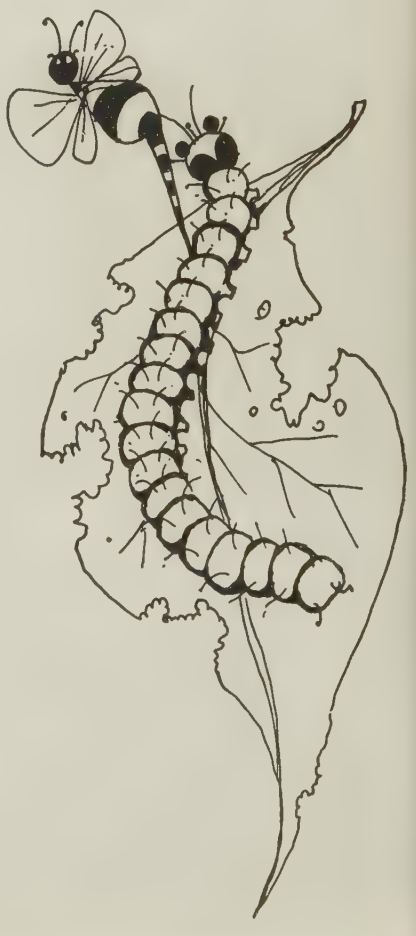


Biological control of insects is a fascinating aspect of study now being investigated by consultants of the SEATO Agricultural Research Project as a possible way in which the Ogranization can usefully assist farmers to avoid crop losses in the developing member nations. In this article Mr. D. Rhind, the Project Co-ordinator appointed by the United Kingdom, explains the whys and wherefores of this important method of using nature to control pests.

THE majority of crop pests, and indeed all insects, have natural enemies which take a toll of them in one way or another. Indeed, in no other section of the animal world is the principle "I eat; or I am eaten" so prominent.

It is probably true to say that no pest of long-standing in any country is without its natural enemies and many insects exist only as minor pests because of natural control by parasites or predators. Parasites act by laying their eggs on or inside their hosts at different stages of the hosts' life-cycle; eggs, larvae, pupae or adult insects. Predators just make a meal of them, like spiders do. Both are usually highly specialised in their choice of hosts and are interested only in one or a very few related species.

Frequently the interplay of the host and its enemies keeps the numbers of the host low so that many crop pests do little damage. The sensitive balance between the host population and the opposing pests and predators can be easily upset, as for instance when chemical sprays kill off the pests' enemies and so allow



insignificant pest to multiply until it becomes serious-damaging.

While parasites and predators may, and often keep pest numbers down to low levels, they do not ninate their host, or rarely so. That would result in ir own disappearance. It does, however, happen that host insect has been reduced to very low numbers its enemies and consequently they too have become rce, a resurgence of the host insect may occur so idly that it needs time for the parasites to build up ir numbers and to restore the balance again. In such es it may be necessary, temporarily, to impose chemi- control but this should be done with non-persistent ecticides which do not impede the parasite build-up.

When a pest is accidentally introduced into a country without its normal enemies, as has often ppened, and if it finds no local parasites or predators lling to attack it, its depredations may be severe, longed and only controllable chemically. Because asites and predators are nearly always highly specific ost species, entirely neglecting all but their accus-ed host, it is not to be expected that natural enemies l develop or appear in the hosts' new country, at any e comparable in controlling efficiency to those in the ts' natural home. In such cases biological control thods can often be used to introduce controlling mies from elsewhere.

ontrol of weeds

Besides control of insect and mite pests there are rowing number of cases where control of weeds have n effected in a similar way, two well-known cases ng the control of the Prickly Pear Cactus in Austra- and elsewhere and *Cordia macrostachya* (a trouble-ne weed) in Mauritius.

The technique of inducing disease epidemics ongst unwanted insect populations is also growing importance, making use of virus and bacterial dis-es which have long been troublesome amongst useful ects like honey bees and silk worms. Control of mal pests such as rabbits by myxomatosis or snakes the mongoose also occur but these need care. In the ke-mongoose instance the disappearance of the snakes to an unwelcome increase of rats, the snake's prin-al food, while the hungry mongooses turned to eating ckens. The balance of Nature is delicate and com-x.

There are many instances of biological control of ect pests on crops. In the Seychelles Islands citrus ck fly, formerly very damaging, has become a scarce ect following the introduction of a parasite from Malaysia (via Jamaica), and the same happened in Barbados. The coconut scale insect, very damaging if uncontrolled, has been reduced to insignificance in East Africa by a parasite from Trinidad.

Sometimes parasites take a useful toll but not enough to satisfy farmers. One rice stem borer, *(Tryproyza)*, is attacked by minute wasps which lay their eggs in the stem borer's eggs, often to the extent of 60 or 70 per cent. Parasitised stem-borer eggs do not hatch, or rather they hatch parasites and not borers. Without such control this pest would be much worse than it is. If insecticides are used to give extra control of stem-borers they must be such as not to hinder the work of the beneficial insects. The interplay of host and parasite and effects of chemicals needs very careful study and care. Natural or induced control by biological means is generally better and cheaper than repeated applications of sprays.

An important point about biological control is that within any one country a pest may be in equilibrium with its natural controls but if this equilibrium still allows it to do an unacceptable amount of damage to a crop there is little hope of improvement unless more efficient controllers are introduced from other countries.

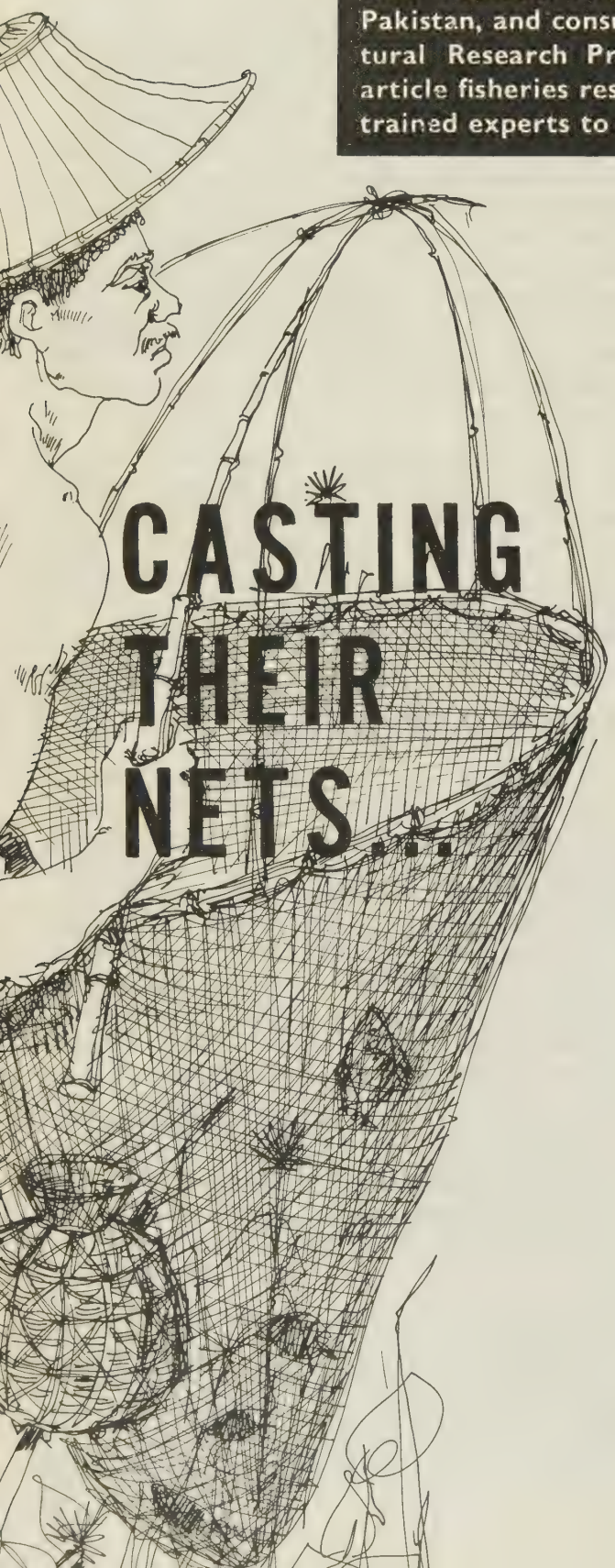
World-wide basis

Biological control must therefore be developed on a world-wide basis, making use of every likely source of useful insects. Barriers against free interchange, such as currency controls, prevent this. The Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control is an organization, which, though British Commonwealth in name, operates internationally, having stations in Trinidad (its headquarters), Argentina, Switzerland, East Africa, India and Pakistan (East and West). It has carried out work for 56 countries including 23 which are not Commonwealth members.

Between the sub-station in East Pakistan through South-East Asia to the Philippines there is no centre devoted to this important branch of pest control though the crops are ravaged by pest. Isolated and part-time work is done on particular pests but on a limited scale only.

The SEATO Agricultural Research Project is considering the possibility of establishing such a centre to serve this important region of high human population and vital agricultural production, as a part of the CIBC world-wide network.

"Fish is second only to rice as a staple food for the people of South-East Asia," says Dr. Mohammed Youssouf Ali, Director of Fisheries, East Pakistan, and consultant to the SEATO Agricultural Research Project, who describes in this article fisheries research and the need for more trained experts to carry out projects effectively.



CASTING THEIR NETS...

THAILAND's activities in the realm of fish culture and breeding has greatly impressed an expert from Pakistan, Dr. Mohammed Youssouf Ali, Director of Fisheries, East Pakistan, and consultant on inland fisheries to the SEATO Agricultural Research Project.

During his recent tour of Thailand in connection with the SEATO Project, Dr. Ali visited fisheries stations in several parts of the country including those in and around Bangkok, which is the centre of national scientific research efforts.

In an interview given at SEATO Headquarters, Dr. Ali praised Thailand's alertness in this very important branch of agriculture. "Fish," he reminded us, "is second only to rice as staple food for the peoples of South-East Asia."

Among the schemes being carried out by the Thai authorities to help inland fishermen, Dr. Ali singled out for special mention the promotion of catfish culture by artificial breeding. "By using cheap food such as rice bran and small trash fishes," Dr. Ali said,

e Thais have been able to obtain two or three crops catfish a year instead of the annual haul previously plied by nature.

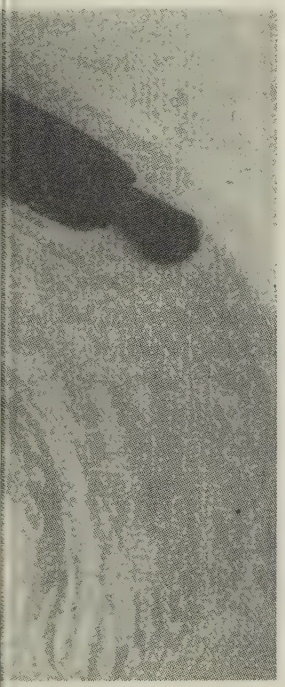
"I think fisheries officers from other countries ich are producing less fish flesh per hectare of water a would do well to pay visits to Thailand. They uld then be able to observe at first hand the methods d for the culture of catfish with a view to starting ilar practices in their own countries.

daptations needed

"I do not mean, of course, that successful me-ds in one country can be wholly transplanted to ther. Some adaptations are usually necessary to suit al conditions and demand."

Another Thai project which won his admiration s the experimental and research work in Songkhla uthern Thailand) on shrimp culture in brackish ers and lagoons, "In this case also," Dr. Ali said, ople from other countries would benefit from Thai-d's experience and expertise."

But in spite of the apparent progress of Thai-d's fisheries programme, Dr. Ali felt that it is still able of further expansion and, in order to accom-h this, it would need more trained personnel. In his nion, what SEATO could do to help would be to ke available sholarlships to able and interested young ple to study advanced methods and techniques in all ects of fisheries management and fish culture earch.



In Thailand, catfish mentioned by Dr. Khilji in this article means either **Clarias batrachus Linn.,** *or its very close and more highly-priced cousin pictured here,* **Clarius macrocephalus.**

According to Professor Mek about 100 tons of catfish flesh per hectare could be obtained by using feed composed of 80 per cent trash fish and 20 per cent fine rice bran.

During his extensive travels in Thailand Dr. Khilji is pictured above (left) watching fish fry being sampled at the Mae Joe Fisheries Station in the northern city of Chiengmai.

The need for more properly trained personnel also applied to the Philippines, Dr. Ali said. Discussions with Philippine officials and experts during his visit there in December has convinced Dr. Ali that this was one of the reasons for failure to get some potentially productive programmes off the ground. But the enthusiasm is there, he said, both on the part of the fisheries officers and the fishermen, to co-operate in schemes leading to greater fish production whether quantitatively or qualitatively.

Research stations

A piece of good news, Dr. Ali reported, is that USAID are planning to set up research stations on both brackish-water and fresh-water fish culture, a step which would go a long way towards filling many gaps in the knowledge needed to fully utilize the water resources of the Philippines.

Asked about the situation in his own country, Dr. Ali said fish plays an exceptionally important role in the Eastern region of Pakistan and that a fresh water fisheries research institute was established there as long

ago as 1961. Much work has been done to improve fish culture practices in ponds, and an intensive study of the dynamics of fish populations has been in progress for some time.

"But here again we suffer from a shortage of scientists conversant with the most modern techniques in use today in fisheries development and in ecological research," Dr. Ali said.

"Once again, apart from assistance in the form of equipment for research and experimentation, SEATO would be doing a real service by providing scholarships to bright young graduates for further studies abroad, leading to degrees at masters or doctorate level," Dr. Ali added.

One of Thailand's experts whose efforts have contributed to present advances in inland fisheries research and production is Professor Mek Boonbrahm, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University, shown here with a workman at the University's fish culture station where catfish and other types of fresh water fishes are produced for experimental purposes and for distributing or selling at nominal costs to farmers and fishermen.

AUSTRALIA DAY HIGHLIGHTS ASIAN LINKS

January 26 is Australia Day, the day on which the Australian nation had its beginnings in 1788. It is a public holiday in Australia, an occasion for glancing back at the country's history and re-assessing its progress and development.

For most of its history, Australia's eyes have been turned towards Europe, where the bonds were traditional and emotional as well as political and economic.

But in 1969, a new trend that has developed over the past decade is more pronounced and well established than ever. That is the move towards closer association and co-operation with Australia's Asian and Pacific neighbours. The change in Australia's policy and outlook is reflected in almost every field and has been the subject of comment by most of the leaders in Asia. Asia has become a focal point in Australian efforts to increase its diplomatic representation. Today Australia has full diplomatic accreditation in sixteen nations in the Asian region. These nations have reciprocated with equivalent representation in Canberra.

Another aspect of the deepening ties with Asia is Australia's mushrooming trade relations.

But for many Australians, the most striking impact of Australian involvement with the Asian area, is the influx of Asian students; some 12,000 Asians studied in Australia last year, of whom 1,600 were brought to Australia under the Colombo Plan.

THIS ROAD WILL HELP THE PEOPLE PROSPER

Thai-N. Zealand project forms 90-mile highway link

WITH the building of a new 144-kilometre highway by Thai and New Zealand engineers now more than one third completed, fresh horizons of prosperity and security are opening up for over 100,000 rural and town dwellers in the Mahasarakham-Buriram region of the North East.

For this sealed two-lane road, a Thai-New Zealand project under the Colombo Plan, when finished will drastically cut the time to transport produce to market and reduce costs at the same time. Already about 40 per cent of the road is finished or in advanced stages of construction and bearing traffic.

Interviewed at the roadside recently, Mr. Somsak Nuankam, a policeman from Borabue, northern terminal town of the road, said: "This will be the first time since I was born here that we have had a good road passing through our village. I feel grateful to both the Thai and New Zealand Governments. Indeed, I am proud that we are going to have this road. It will make it easier for me and my friends to travel and for farm products to get to market. This will mean our people will earn a better income."

The national importance of developing North-East Thailand was highlighted recently in a statement by Governor Chuay Nonthakorn, Provincial Governor of Khon Kaen. He said: "The Government is working hard here to develop our rural areas. If it is able to reach people in this manner before the Communists win them over, the Communists will lose.

"Right now, the result of this Government work is beginning to show." He said that before rural development work got underway, the Communists were living right in the villages with the people in the more remote areas.

"Now, with the improvement in transportation, and other communications, they have been driven out and villagers brought into more intimate contact with Government officials," said the Governor.

The Thai-New Zealand road commences at the township of Borabue in Mahasarakham province, and travels 90 miles south through three other district centres to Buriram—a rail head and provincial capital. There are approximately 250 villages close by the road from Borabue to Buriram.

Lt. Glynn Davies, Survey Supervisor from Upper Hutt, New Zealand, is pictured above using a theodolite to survey a section of the new 90-mile road being built jointly by Thailand and New Zealand under the Colombo Plan.

SURVEYING FOR THE FUTURE

QUOTE:

Commenting on the objectives of the project the New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. Ian Stewart said:

"Our aims in helping to build this road are to bring direct benefit to the villagers by enabling them to sell their products more easily and widely and to open up the area for further development.

"At the same time the project serves as a training centre for Thai Highways Department technicians, plant operators and mechanics, thereby helping to promote road construction elsewhere in Thailand".

The Thai annual contribution is around NZ $800,000. Thai staff total 332, made up of 27 engineers and administrators; 7 senior technicians and foremen; 38 junior technicians; 78 plant operators; 37 drivers; 25 skilled labourers; and 120 labourers.

New Zealand has provided about NZ $650,000 of equipment. New Zealand also provides an advisory staff of 23, under the command of army Major R. McL. Dickie of Wellington. His staff is made up of 21 army engineers, administrators, instructors, supervisors and tradesmen and two Ministry of Works overseers.

The road is already helping the economic growth and security of the area. Approximately 250 local people are employed and trained on the project.

To travel the road route previously was a nine-hour journey in the dry season. In the rainy season,

Villagers are seen e at a wayside vil- e just off the main d.

This is typical of sort of road they e had to depend on or to the building of Thai-New Zealand mile highway. Thai agers are already ap- ciating benefits that road brings.

d communications were impossible. When the road inished, it will be only a two-hour journey on a ed two-lane highway.

Costs of transporting outgoing agricultural crops nainly rice, kenaf, and timber—will be cut, and ple will be encouraged to grow more.

Incoming industrial products will have easier ess to the area. Security and welfare activities will rease as social and government services reach the ages regularly.

For the New Zealand families, the way of life differs markedly from that at home. Climate and isolation determine that. There are over 50 New Zealanders at the base, including 19 children.

The school-age children are all being educated through the New Zealand Correspondence School service. Mothers spend their mornings supervising their children's school lessons for mailing to the Correspondence School in Wellington.

There is also an active Sunday School at the Base, which is run by Staff Sgt. T.T. Mihaere of Palmerston North.

All the New Zealand children at the base who are old enough attend the Sunday School.

Mrs. R. McL. Dickie, wife of Major McL. Dickie, Project Manager from Wellington, is pictured here at home with one of her sons Ian (left) and other New Zealand children from the base.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

ROMULO RETURNS TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS HELM

ON the first of January this year General Carlos P. Romulo took over from his distinguished predecessor Mr. Narciso Ramos as the Philippines Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The appointment has brought back to the forefront of the international scene a familiar and widely-respected world statesman. It has also brought to the SEATO Council of Ministers one of the most eloquent spokesmen for the cause of freedom, of human rights, and of a just and honourable peace among nations.

General Romulo had been President of the University of the Philippines when he was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He had held this high office once before, from 1950-52, in President Quirino's Cabinet.

Born in 1899, a graduate of the University of the Philippines (A.B., in 1918) and of Columbia University (M.A., in 1921), he became at the age of 25 Head of the English Department, University of the Philippines, and five years later was made member of its Board of Regents.

The next ten years saw him emerging in public recognition not only as an educator but an important figure in the bustling world of publications and newspapers.

Then came the war. He was General MacArthur's Aide-de-Camp in Bataan, Corregidor, and Australia as Major in the United States Army. Subsequent promotions were to culminate in the rank of Brigadier-General in 1944. The invasion of Leyte and later the recapture of Manila found him an active participant accompanying General MacArthur and the liberating forces.

For nine years, from 1945-54 General Romulo served as his country's Chief of Mission to the United Nations, during which period he was elected President of the UN Fourth General Assembly (1949-50), and also served as Ambassador to the United States (1952-53).

AIT trustees study development plans

THE Asian Institute of Technology (formerly the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering) held a Board of Trustees meeting on January 28, 29 and 30. Dr. Puey Ungphakorn, Chairman, presided over the three-day session, which was convened to discuss future development plans for the Institute.

In addition to the AIT president, Dr. Milton E. Bender, Jr., other Trustees scheduled to attend included Dr. Kamhaeng Balangkura, Secretary-General, National Education Council, Bangkok; Sir Robert Blackwood, Chancellor, Monash University, Victoria, Australia; Dr. John A Hrones, Provost of Science and Technology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Professor Peter C.G. Isaac, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, U.K.; Mr. Oscar Mapua, President, Mapua Institute of Technology, Manila, Philippines; Dr. M. A. Rashid, Vice-Chancellor, East Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Dacca, East Pakistan; Dr. Bui Thien Rung, Director, National College of Mechanical Engineering, Saigon, Vietnam; and Mr. I.L.G. Stewart, New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand.

The ten-year $15,700,000 capital development programme was the major item for discussion on the agenda. During the meeting a British architectural firm presented the master plan for the development of AIT's new 400-acre campus at Rangsit, 40 kms. north of Bangkok.

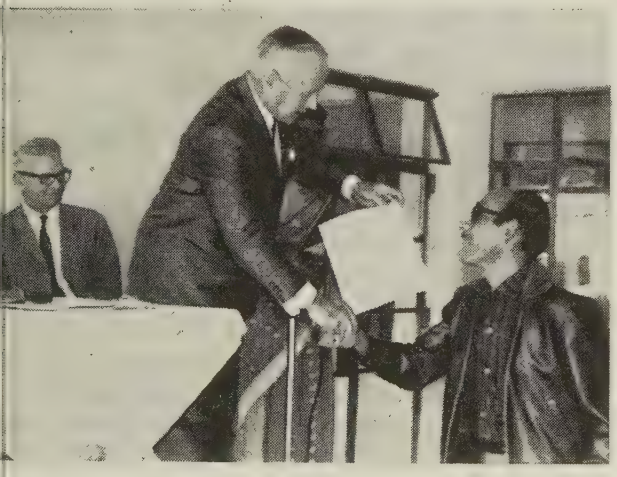
A press conference followed the meeting at which members of the press had the opportunity to visit the various engineering laboratories of the Institute.

HOLERA OUNCIL EETS

The Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Lab-tory in Dacca, East Pakistan, held its annual ecting Council meeting in December. Attending behalf of SEATO was the Organization's Deputy cretary-General, Mr. David A. Wraight.

Mr. Wraight is pictured right, (second from ht) during a joint session of the Technical Committee l the Council.

While in Dacca Mr. Wraight also presented -year long service awards to the staff of the oratory. An awardee is pictured below receiving certificate while the Director of the Laboratory R.A. Phillips looks on.



hai Premier ens dam nd highways

The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn earlier this month opened three highways in the North East Thailand. He also visited the site of the Lam Dome dam in Amphoe Phibun Mangsahan, to lay the nerstone of the dam.

Reporting to the Prime Minister, Nai Nitipat aleechan, Secretary-General of the National Energy thority, stated that the dam, when completed, will ply about 36,000 kilowatts of electricity to Changwat on Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Surin and Buriram l also irrigate 150,000 rai of land.

CENTO REVIEW SHOWS YEAR OF PROGRESS

THE Central Treaty Organization has continued in 1968 to contribute significantly towards the region's security and economic development, said a CENTO spokesman in a year-end review of the Organization's activities.

On the military side a series of defensive exercises were successfully conducted by land, sea and air, under the sponsorship of CENTO's Combined Military Planning Staff. Two further seminars in the CENTO professional military development programme were held.

Throughout the year continuity of military defensive planning was achieved through frequent meetings of the Ankara-based CENTO Permanent Military Deputies Group.

The 15th session of the CENTO Council of Ministers, the alliance's supreme authority, was held in London in April.

In economic development, CENTO's major communications projects made steady progress. Several are now completed and in operation.

A feature of the year's work was the widening scope of CENTO activities in agricultural development and health. Working parties on fertilizers and on agricultural research studied the present situations in depth and made recommendations for future action.

Health problems

Plans were also made to give greater emphasis to animal production and animal health. Conferences concerning health included specially convened groups which studied regional co-ordination of malaria programmes; communicable diseases; and combating malnutrition in pre-school children.

High-ranking officials representing all the CENTO countries studied family planning during a world tour which embraced Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, the United States and Sweden.

National efforts in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey to stamp out illegal drug trafficking were supplemented through a CENTO-sponsored exchange of narcotics control officers within the region.

CENTO's Council for Scientific Education and Research met in Ankara in May and its Scientific Co-ordinating Board put into action a variety of scientific exchanges and projects.

Mapping techniques

In the field of mining and minerals, the Stratigraphic Working Group continued its activities beginning in April in Pakistan and concluding in Turkey in June. A third summer training programme in geological mapping techniques took place in the lead-zinc-mining district of Lakan in Iran between June and September. A CENTO Symposium on Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources, meeting at Karachi in April, made specific recommendations of considerable importance.

The role of CENTO in furthering the industrial development of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey was discussed in detail during a high level meeting held in England in September.

Supporting these activities, CENTO's multilateral Technical Co-operation Fund provided courses of instruction and the exchange of experts in the region. The fund, since its inception in 1959 has completed more than a hundred separate projects at a cost of $1,500,000.

Looking to the future in outlining the purposes of the alliance, Mr. Turgut Menemencioglu who assumed duty in January 1968 as CENTO Secretary-General, said: "CENTO is an instrument whose value far exceeds its material accomplishments. As a shield it continues to make it possible to talk about building bridges, where bridges can be built.

"In the civil programmes it conducts behind the shield, CENTO makes a worthy contribution to the economic structure of the region. As a vehicle of co-operation, it continues to promote understanding and harmony among its members, and to set an example for others."

SEATO Fellow from New Zealand

Dr. John Micheal Barrington from New Zealand, Lecturer in Education, Victoria University, Wellington, has been granted a SEATO Research Fellowship to study the potential contribution of education to economic development in the North and North-Eastern regions of Thailand.

Dr. Barrington has spent the past few weeks in the Northern city of Chiengmai meeting Thai provincial education officials and visiting institutes of learning from primary to university levels. He is shown below in discussion with Mrs. Kamploy Snidvongs of the SEATO Office of Cultural and Economic Affairs in Bangkok before leaving for Khon Kaen in the North-East to conduct another part of his regional education and development research.

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SEATO: 1954-1964 (Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

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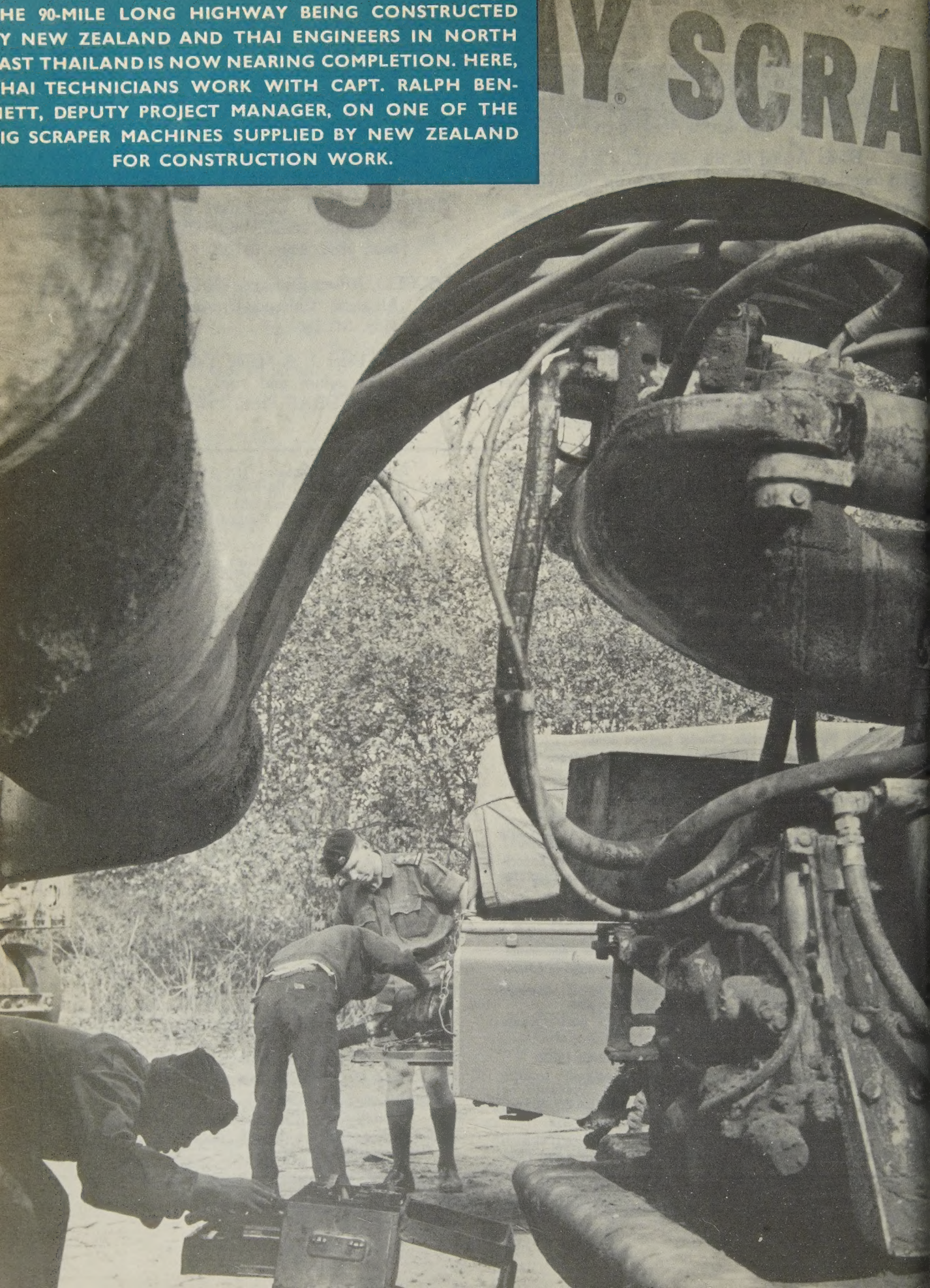

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